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THE DISGRACED SECRETARY

GEN. BELKNAP TO BE IMPEACHED.

FULL REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY AFFECTING THE EX-SECRETARY AND OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS THEREON—THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. BELKNAP ACCEPTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The startling facts in relation to the disgrace of Gen. Belknap, which have already been given in THE TIMES, have received fuller confirmation in the report of the committee investigating the expenditures in the War Department made to the House yesterday; in the proceedings instituted for the impeachment of the ex-Secretary, and in the resignation of that officer, which has been accepted by the President. The facts, briefly recapitulated, are that Caleb P. Marsh, of New-York, in 1870 was offered the appointment of post trader at Fort Sill, through his intimacy with the family of the Secretary of War. He made a contract with the trader already there, permitting him to continue in consideration of $12,000 of the annual profits, payable in quarterly installments. The money thus received was divided with the Secretary of War for two years by remittances to Mrs. Belknap, and subsequently the reduced amount of $6,000 a year agreed on with the post trader was similarly divided by remittances direct to the Secretary. These facts, when presented to the House by the committee, resulted, after an hour's debate under the previous question, in a unanimous vote for the impeachment of the ex-Secretary, notwithstanding that his resignation had been accepted by the President. The members of the committee that made the investigation were appointed by the Speaker managers of the proceedings before the Senate.

THE EVENT AT THE CAPITAL.

REPORTS OF THE SUICIDE OF GEN. BELKNAP—THE EARLY ANXIETY TO KNOW THE TRUTH—THE FIRST PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT MADE FROM NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—There was a report circulated about the Capitol this afternoon, which happily was shown to be untrue, that Gen. Belknap had taken his own life. Only such an end, as a last act, was necessary to have completed, according to the rules of dramatic art, as terrible a tragedy as ever was played upon the stage. The startling facts appear fully and clearly in the evidence taken by the committee, and scarcely any trick of arrangement or rhetorical embellishment could add to the awful force of the plain, direct recital. The disclosure fell upon Congress and the people of Washington like a lightning stroke. There had been no preparation or forewarning. There was no cloud in the sky, not even as big as a man's hand. The fact that the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department was investigating with closed doors the old charges of selling the Army trading posts was not accounted important, for the charges had been so long in circulation that, like a thousand reports of corruption in office unsustained or disproved, they were regarded as the inventions of malice or partisanship. The investigation was carried on in an aimless drifting manner, like most of the others, till suddenly Marsh was brought before the committee. The number of persons who knew of the importance of the testimony he could give was very small, but to them the announcement of his appearance was full of terror. The committee probably were as much surprised as the country is to-day when they learned they had the witness who was to establish, beyond any quibble or extenuation, the grave charges of bribery against a Cabinet Minister. When the disclosures were made, there followed a brief and desperate attempt at suppression from the public. The appeals of a man disgraced and degraded, the tears of a beautiful and ambitious woman, all the arts of desperation and despair, could not avail, though more than one member of the committee shrunk from the work of destruction, and might have consented to concealment, if concealment had been possible.

The information of what the committee had discovered became known last night to a few correspondents, but was not published this morning in Washington. It was telegraphed from New-York to Baltimore, and the *Gazette*, which is distributed to members of the House, had a statement concerning the disclosures. At first few believed the report, though it was specifically and unqualifiedly set forth. As soon as Congress met it was asked all about the Capitol, "Is the story true?" The members of the committee were anxiously questioned, and they confirmed the main features of the report. Then came the statement that the Secretary had resigned. This was circulated as a rumor for some time, till at last it was confirmed by members who, in one way or another, had learned the fact absolutely from the White House. Then there was another question raised, and discussed in doubt and uncertainty for a time, "Had the President accepted the resignation?" With inquiries on this topic were mingled expressions of opinion as to what action, in this particular, the President ought to take, until the truth became gradually known from members who had learned it directly or indirectly from the White House. Was the report of the committee to be made to-day? This question could not be answered, for the committee was in session, and its deliberations and purposes were secret. In the meantime, reports of Gen. Belknap's suicide began to be circulated. Finally, it was definitely learned that the committee would meet at 3 o'clock, and would present a report to-day, unless delayed by the offer of further testimony on the part of the Secretary, and that the report would demand an impeachment.

While waiting for the committee which was in secret session preparing its report, and waiting for Secretary Belknap to appear at 3 o'clock, according to promise, the House in Committee of the Whole took up the bill providing for carring into effect the Hawaiian Treaty. But the members paid little attention to Fernando Wood's argument, intended to show the great advantages to be derived from reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands. Members were gathered in knots upon the floor discussing the forthcoming revelations. At 3:30 P.M. Mr. Clymer's committee appeared in the House, and shortly after Mr. Wood suspended his remarks that the Secretary of the Senate might present a message from that body to the House. During this lull Mr. Clymer crossed over to Mr. Wood, informed him of the readiness of the committee to report, and asked Mr. Wood to move that the committee rise in order that the House might be placed in possession of the evidence taken by the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. This having been done, the Speaker resumed the chair and recognized Mr. Clymer to make a privileged report. Mr. Clymer proceeded at once, himself reading the report by consent of the House, because, being in his own handwriting, he feared it could not be read by the Clerk. In obedience to numerous demands, Mr. Clymer read from the Clerk's desk the report and resolutions charging William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, with high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and impeaching him in the name of the House of Representatives and the people of the United States. During the reading of the report and evidence every seat in the hall was occupied, while the area in front of the Clerk's desk and the vacant space in the rear of the members' seats were fringed with Senators and other persons privileged to occupy the floor. Mr. Blair occupied a seat on the dais, to the left of and below the Speaker's chair. Several members secured chairs and seated themselves in front of the Clerk's desk, that no word of the committees' indictment might escape them. A Western member sat on the floor cross-legged, like a Turk, in front of Judge Holman's seat, which is in the front row, while a clerical employe of the House lay stretched in front of him, his elbow on the floor and his head resting upon his hand, unconscious of the attention he was diverting from the tremulous voice of Mr. Clymer.

Mr. Clymer not only read the report, but asked special permission to read the testimony. His desire to do this is not very apparent, because it was written in a fair hand, entirely legible, by the Clerk. Clymer read the evidence with pathetic intonations, and he began his report, and afterward his speech, with allusions so clearly partisan, that many of the Democrats speak openly in disapproval. They justly said it detracts from the dignity and gravity of the proceedings, and gives rise to the suggestion that a partisan purpose underlies the proceedings. Mr. Clymer moved the previous question upon the passage of the resolutions. This unexpected movement caused considerable confusion. Several members interposed objections to this hasty manner of proceeding, and appealed to Mr. Clymer to withdraw his motion. Mr. Kasson, who comes from Gen. Belknap's State, tried to induce Mr. Clymer to give him opportunity to speak briefly, but Mr. Clymer was inexorable and the previous question was sustained. Mr. Clymer then divided his hour allowed for debate equally between the two sides of the House, giving Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, the first fifteen minutes, the remainder of the hour being occupied by Messrs. Bass, of New-York; Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Danford, of Ohio, all members of the committee making the report, and by Messrs. Hoar and Kasson. The only point in controversy was the power of the Senate to try an officer after he has resigned his official relations with the Government. The cases of Warren Hastings and others impeached in England long after their removal from office were cited upon the affirmative side, and the negative quoted the opinion of Judge Story to show that the main purpose of impeachment was to remove the offender from office, which is precluded in this case by the act of resignation. At the end of the hour's debate the resolutions were again read and adopted unanimously, and Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass, and Danford were appointed, in pursuance of the third resolution, a committee on the part of the House to proceed to the Senate and there impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the people of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office.

The first intimation President Grant had of the fall of his War Minister was communicated to him about 9 o'clock this morning by Gen. Belknap himself, who called at the Executive Mansion and handed to the President his resignation. Secretary Chandler was present at the same time. The President manifested the greatest surprise at this unexpected action, but before he could ask for an explanation Gen. Belknap made a statement of the situation, and urged the President to accept the resignation immediately. This the President did in the brief letter which was read in the House to-day, and which now forms part of the record in the case. Gen. Belknap, upon receiving the letter of acceptance, in company with Secretary Chandler, immediately left the White House, Senator Morton entering as they emerged. The President informed Senator Morton of the interview with Belknap, and expressed pain and surprise at the revelations. The subject appeared so painful to the President that Senator Morton at once diverted him from it by making known the business upon which he called, and took his departure. The Senator says he never saw the President so much disturbed as upon this occasion.

The President's acceptance of the resignation seems to be generally approved. At first some were inclined to urge that he should have refused, and forced the Secretary to meet the case of impeachment. It is not probable that the President could have changed Gen. Belknap's relations to the impeachment by such action. It has been held in the case of members of the House that the act of resigning effects a severance of connection with that body. The President has no power to retain a man in office against his will any more than he would have to compel an unwilling man to take an office. There was suggestion made that the President, instead of writing an acceptance of the resignation should have dismissed the Secretary. But if the act of resigning was alone sufficient to vacate the office a dismissal would have been nothing more than a censure from the President. There can be little doubt that the resignation of itself, the own act of the Secretary, placed him beyond the power of the Senate so far as the part of the penalty of impeachment which expels from office is concerned.

The power of the Senate to try an impeachment of an officer who is out of office is questioned. It was doubted whether the House had the right to impeach, but the argument of Mr. Bass, of New-York, that the question was jurisdictional, and the court to try it was the proper tribunal to decide its jurisdiction, was so forcible and unanswerable that no opposition to the resolutions was made. Mr. Bass made the clearest and ablest speech on the subject, showing the same force and judicial temper that he has displayed in the House whenever the occasion has demanded anything from him. Whether the Senate can take jurisdiction is an open one. The Constitution says judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States. The Senate cannot in any case fine, imprison, or sentence to death. The first object of impeachment is removal from office, but it is a serious matter if a corrupt officer can escape by resigning from the power of the Senate to disqualify from holding office. There seems to be good ground for holding that the Senate may, if it choose, try and inflict the punishment of the second clause of the penalty provision. Whether a majority may so hold is quite uncertain. When the impeachment shall have been made at the bar of the Senate, that body will decide in its own way what action it will take.

A trial by the Senate will not interfere with the process of the courts, and Gen. Belknap is liable to indictment and, on conviction, to a fine of three times the amount received and imprisonment not exceeding three years. The Committee on the Judiciary will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and it is the opinion of a member of the committee that half an hour will be time enough to prepare articles of impeachment. Probably things are informally agreed upon to-night. Mr. Beck, the new Senator from Kentucky, is advising in the affair, and is said to have drawn the resolutions passed to-day. Among the managers on the part of the House will probably be Blackburn, Knott, Sayler, and Tucker. One of the questions raised is whether the Senate can decide the question of jurisdiction in the Senate, or whether it must first organize as a Court of Impeachment and have Gen. Belknap before it. The Democratic lawyers generally hold to the latter view.

The following letter was sent to the Secretary of the Navy, assigning to him the duties of the War Department in addition to his own:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.

SIR: The resignation of the Secretary of War having been tendered and accepted this day, you are hereby directed to assume and perform the duties pertaining to the office of Secretary of War, in addition to those of your own office, until otherwise directed. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

To the Secretary of the Navy.

THE CASE IN THE HOUSE.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS OF IMPEACHMENT—THE PREVIOUS QUESTION MOVED—DEBATE ON THE IMPEACHABILITY OF AN OFFICER AFTER RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the House to-day the case of Secretary of War Belknap was brought up by Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, who presented resolutions of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. In the midst of great excitement and with an unusual stillness in the House, Mr. Clymer rose and said: "I ask permission of the House to make a report from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard this House will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time." Permission was given, and Mr. Clymer, taking his position at the Clerk's desk, read the following report: The committee found, at the very threshold of its investigation, such unquestioned evidence of the malfeasance of Gen. William W. Belknap, then Secretary of War, that they found it their duty to lay the same before the House. They further report that this day at 11 o'clock a letter of the President of the United States was presented to the committee accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, together with a copy of his letter of resignation, which (the President informed the committee) was accepted about 10:20 this morning. They therefore unanimously report and demand that the said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the law of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case taken, together with the several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also a report of the proceedings of the committee had during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS OF IMPEACHMENT.

Resolved, That William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to prepare and report without unnecessary delay, suitable articles of impeachment of said W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate and there impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the people of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors when in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they may deem appropriate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION SECONDED.

Mr. Clymer then proceeded to read the testimony of Caleb P. Marsh, taken yesterday before the committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap about twenty thousand dollars in consideration of his appointment as post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. The reading was listened to with intense interest by the members of the House and by a large audience in the galleries. In the more pathetic portions of the narrative Mr. Clymer was frequently forced by his feelings to pause until his voice recovered from its tremulousness and himself from his agitation.

At the close of the reading, and after the many members who had taken up positions near the Clerk's desk, the better to hear the testimony and accompanying statements, had returned to their proper seats, Mr. Clymer, who had also gone to his seat again, rose and said with great emotion: "Mr. Speaker, I would not if I could, and could not, in my present condition, if I would, add anything to the facts just reported to the House. Another occasion may be afforded me to do so. They are so plain that everywhere throughout this broad land, and throughout Christendom, wherever the English language is read or spoken, they will for long years constitute a record of official corruption and crimes such as there is no parallel for in our own history or in that of any other country that I know of. If in this hour one sentiment of pity, one word of sympathy, could find utterance from me, it would be because I feel that the late Secretary of War is but the proper outgrowth, the true exponent, of the corruption, the extravagance, the misgovernment that have cursed this land for years past. That being my own reflection, I will discharge my duty best to myself and to this House by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, appealed to Mr. Clymer to give an opportunity for some suggestions to be made before asking the previous question on a matter of so grave importance.

Mr. Clymer regretted that he could not oblige his friend, [several Democratic members, "Yes, yes,"] and for the reason that his colleagues on the committee desired to be heard after the previous question was seconded.

Mr. Kasson—Allow me to say that there will not be the slightest opposition to their being all heard.

Mr. Clymer—I decline to yield, and demand the previous question.

Mr. Kasson—Does the gentleman expect the House to-night, after 5 o'clock, and without this report being printed, to vote on these resolutions, when even the impeachability of the officer at present is a point to be considered by the House?

Mr. Clymer—After the previous question has been ordered, I will yield half the hour to the members of the committee who are on the other side of the House.

After some further discussion, the previous question was seconded, and Mr. Clymer yielded the floor to his colleague on the committee, Mr. Robbins, of Maine.

DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Robbins pleaded his mental and physical exhaustion from his continuous service on the committee as the reason why he should not address the House at any length. He spoke of the report as presenting a case of great shame and disgrace to all American citizens. As to the question of the impeachability of an officer who had resigned he was not prepared to speak worthily, except to suggest that it could not be true that an officer who was being investigated, and who had been found by evidence to be a criminal, could flee from justice. He alluded to what he called the unseemly acceptance of Secretary Belknap's resignation, and referred to the English cases of Warren Hastings and Lord Francis Bacon, both of whom had been impeached after they had ceased to hold offices in which they committed crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. Bass, of New-York, another member of the committee, questioned the statement of the Chairman [Mr. Clymer] as to this case having no parallel, and said that he would not have to leave his own borders in order to find not only a parallel for it, but that he could find cases compared with which this case was as white as the driven snow. He admitted that a mere statement of this case as presented by the testimony was sufficient to justify every member to vote for the resolutions presented.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, inquired of Mr. Bass his opinion as to the impeachability of a resigned officer.

Mr. Bass replied that the English authorities seemed to maintain the jurisdiction of impeachment in such cases, but that in this country it was an unadjudicated question, and one that was not free from doubt, but his own best judgment was in favor of the right to impeach and to let the question be adjudicated by the Senate.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, in reference to the casual remark of some member as to this being a political question, entirely disclaimed and repudiated such an idea. On the point of the impeachability of a person not in office, he referred to the case of Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, in which the House had determined that a formal, actual renunciation of an office terminated the office, and that any American citizen could lay down an office held by him without any acceptance of his resignation. Judge Story had laid down the doctrine that it could not be done in England; but there any citizen could be impeached, and therefore the English cases of Warren Hastings and Lord Bacon did not apply. In America no man could be impeached but a civil officer, and when he ceased to be a civil officer he ceased to be within the literal description of the Constitution. In this country the only judgment that could be rendered in an impeachment case was removal from office and future disqualification from holding office, but by the statutes a person guilty of such offenses could be indicted, tried, and sentenced by the criminal courts of the country. He protested against hot haste in this matter without having the testimony printed. He thought such haste unworthy of this grave question, and if he stood alone he would still stand here to say so.

Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, another member of the committee, expressed his satisfaction that the report which had been read by his colleague, Mr. Clymer, showed to the world that nothing had been left undone by the committee to shield and shelter from dishonor every person except the one whom it was the duty of the committee to investigate and report upon. He would not consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts should make this a political or a partisan question. He would not consent that his side of the House should be placed in the position of prosecutors and the other side should take the position of defenders. It was a question which addressed itself alike to every member of the House. He regarded the case as an unprecedented one in more respects than one. The action of the President in accepting Secretary Belknap's resignation under the circumstances was unprecedented, and this was the first instance in the history of the country where any man, claiming manhood and holding an exalted station, had sought to shelter himself from legitimate investigation by interposing the dishonor of a wife. [Sensation.] Passing to the question of the impeachability of Mr. Belknap, he suggested that that question, as Judge Story had intimated, might properly be left to the decision of the Senate. On such a state of facts, would the House, he asked, shrink from the performance of its duty because there might be the mist or shadow of a doubt on that point? The House could not do so. It would not be admissible. He quoted from the impeachment case of Lord Bacon, in which it was stated that where the Lord Chancellor had sought to save himself by a resignation of his high office, the attempt was vain, as the King did not and could not interpose. Was the House to be told that the man in power at the other end of the avenue was able to rob an American Congress of a right and power which a King of Great Britain could not take from Parliament? [Sensation and applause.] It used to be the theory that the King could do no wrong, but no man had ever been found bold enough in this country to say that the President can do no wrong. If the man who had uttered the memorable sentence "Let no guilty man escape," held it in his power to rob an American Congress of its right to inflict punishment or to pronounce censure on a publicly convicted criminal, where was the barrier to be found beneath whose shelter the liberties of the people could rest secure? [Applause.]

Mr. Hoar—Does the gentleman say that Congress has the power to punish any man in this country?

Mr. Blackburn—I will not submit to interruptions. I am the last man who would introduce one atom of politics in this discussion. It is not admissible here. The Republican members of the committee were as earnest and honest in the prosecution of the inquiry, and in the presentation of this report, as the members representing the majority of this House. We have seen no difference in the committee-room. I appeal to the members of the House that there shall be no difference manifested here. If fraud has been perpetrated; if criminality exists; if corruption has been proved, let the representatives of the people in this house so declare it, and send the issue to the court where it may finally be tried; and if we are unable to punish where guilt is almost openly confessed, let the responsibility for that failure rest on other shoulders than ours.

Mr. DANFORTH, of Ohio, another member of the committee, expressed it as his judgment that the acceptance of Mr. Belknap's resignation in no manner changed the position of that officer to the country. He disagreed, however, with the statement of the Chairman [Mr. Clymer] that the conduct of this officer was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles of the party in power, and he expressed the hope that there would not be a single vote on the Republican side of the House against the resolutions.

SENTIMENT OF THE IOWA DELEGATION.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, said that a few years ago there had gone from his State a young, well educated and gallant gentleman to fight the battles of his country. He had gone through the war, and the President had afterward called him to a seat in his Cabinet, placing him at the head of that Army of which he had been a humble but somewhat distinguished member. This morning, for the first time, the delegation from Iowa had heard that that gentleman, who had been so much respected in his own State and so much honored by the nation, had been found guilty of receiving a compensation for some act of official duty, and that that compensation had been continuous. The House would judge of the emotion with which the members from that State had listened to the reading of the evidence. He had never heard anything read with greater interest than the report, and when, at the close of the reading, he had made an appeal to his friend from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Clymer,] not for himself alone, but for his colleagues, whose pride and honor were so touched by the character of the report, for a moment's delay, that they might find out whether there might not be in the evidence one extenuating circumstance, he had been met by the demand for the previous question. He did not desire to claim any exemption for Mr. Belknap from all the penalties to which his acts exposed him, but he found the most painful feature disclosed by the evidence to be the fact that not one word of it touched the officer in question until the death which broke a heart had occurred. [Sensation.] Was he to be blamed that he and his colleagues wanted a right to ascertain the extent of that officer's guilt by reading the evidence in point? Was he to be blamed that when he found that the most delicate relations in the human life were involved in this proceeding, (a relation so delicate that he dared not allude to it in detail,) he asked an opportunity to consider whether there was anything to be said in extenuation of so high and so great a misdemeanor? But it was too late to go back to that now. He and his colleagues had been refused that opportunity, and now he only asked the attention of the House to the question whether the House did not need more time to ascertain whether this officer was impeachable. After quoting from Judge Story on this point, he argued that the powers of Congress were limited by the Constitution, and that if Mr. Belknap be impeached the Senate could not execute the Constitutional provision which declares that he shall be removed from office. If he were liable to impeachment, let it be understood that they were all without exception for impeachment; but if the House was establishing a precedent which did not rest on the Constitution, and which was dangerous for the future, he thought it right that the House should pause and consider by a report from its Judiciary Committee the question of its right to make this impeachment. If the House could impeach a man not in office, it might go back and impeach Jefferson Davis and John B. Floyd for conspiracy.

Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, suggested that there was a great difference between a conviction on impeachment and a conviction on indictment. In the latter case the man might be pardoned by the Executive, but in the former case it could not be. As to the suggestion of the impeachment of Jefferson Davis, he replied that it had been decided that a Senator could not be impeached, not being an officer of the United States.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The Speaker appointed as the committee to notify the Senate of the action of the House, Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass, and Danford, (these members, composing the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department, making the report.)

Thus ended the most bitterly painful scene that ever took place in this hall, the theatre of so many exciting events. The proceedings not being anticipated nor the facts which led to them generally known, there was at first no very large attendance in the galleries. Mr. Wood was speaking on the Hawaiian treaty in Committee of the Whole, but on an intimation of what was about to take place he left his speech unfinished and gave way to a motion that the committee rise. Mr. Clymer, in making his preliminary remarks to the House, and in subsequently reading from the Clerk's desk the testimony which told in such a plain and convincing manner the guilt of the man who had been so trusted and honored, was visibly affected, and had to exercise a strong mastery over his feelings to suppress the public display of his emotions. He was particularly affected when he came to read that portion of it which described the scene between the witness, [Marsh,] Mrs. Belknap, and Mrs. Bowers, [the sister of the then Mrs. Belknap, and now herself holding that name,] in the nursery, where the pecuniary prospects of the innocent child were alluded to, and the other portion which described the efforts made by the wife to screen the husband, and the mental anguish of the witness between the desire to save his friend and the resolve not to do so at the expense of his own soul. Mr. Clymer had to pause several times when he came to these passages, and his strong emotion won favor for him from all spectators. During the proceedings Mr. Kerr occupied the Speaker's chair and beneath him at the Clerk's desk sat his predecessor [Mr. Blaine] evincing a painful interest in the story as told in the testimony of Marsh. Many members whose seats are in a remote part of the hall took up positions in the area in front of the Clerk's desk, and all the rest occupied their seats, paying the most marked attention to the reading. Before the scene had closed the galleries had all become crowded, including the Diplomatic Gallery, where the Danish Minister and his wife were among the spectators. There was a feeling of relief experienced by all after the vote was taken and the affair brought to a close.

The committee appointed by the Speaker will to-morrow proceed to the Senate Chamber and communicate to that body the action of the House. The Judiciary Committee to-morrow will also draw up the articles of impeachment and report them to the House. When adopted by the House that body will, headed by its Speaker and high officers, proceed to the Senate Chamber and demand the impeachment of Mr. Belknap. Then the Senate will (in parliamentary phrase) "take order" for the impeachment—that is, arrange the time and manner of conducting the trial—which will be prosecuted on the part of the House by its Judiciary Committee.

THE TESTIMONY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—CALEB P. MARSH'S STATEMENT—THE CONTRACT WITH THE FORT SILL TRADER FOR $12,000 A YEAR BONUS—DIVISION WITH THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Clymer, after submitting in the House the unanimous report of the committee, read on the Belknap affair the following testimony and accompaniment:

TUESDAY, Feb. 29, 1876.—The committee met at 10:30 A. M. Present, Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn, and Robbins

STATEMENT OF CALEB P. MARSH.

Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, one of the witnesses ordered to be subpœnaed by the committee, being present, was duly sworn according to law.

By the Chairman—Where do you reside? A.—I reside at No. 30 West Fifty-seventh street, New-York; have resided in New-York about eight years.

Q.—Were you or not appointed or tendered an appointment as a post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, in the Fall of 1870, by the Secretary of War; if so, under what circumstances were said appointment secured to you? State also if you were commissioned by the Secretary as such post trader, or if not who was so commissioned; and if any other person than yourself was so commissioned, give his name and the reason why he was commissioned; if any agreement was made between you and the appointee, state it, or produce it if in writing; and was such agreement made with the knowledge of the Secretary of War? and state the circumstances connected with the making of that agreement and all the transactions in detail thereunder, fully and particularly as if you were specially interrogated in regard to the several transactions, and so fully as to save the necessity of repeated interrogatories.

Mr. Marsh—In reply to your question I would state that in the Summer of 1870 myself and wife spent some weeks at Long Branch, and on our return to New-York Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers by our invitation came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit some three or four weeks, and I suppose in consequence of our kindness to her she felt under some obligation, for she asked me one day, in the course of a conversation, why I did not apply for a post tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were, and was told that there were many of them—very lucrative offices or positions—in the gift of the Secretary of War, and that if I wanted one she would ask the Secretary for one for me. Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and, besides, that I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, &c. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind I would remember her, but I do remember her saying something like this: "If I can prevail upon the Secretary of War to award you a post, you must be careful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him $10,000 for a tradership of this kind, and he told him if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs." Remembering, as I do, this story, I presume the antecedent statement to be correct. Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over. I did so. She then told me that the post tradership at Fort Sill was vacant, that it was a valuable post, as she understood, and that she had asked for it for me, or had prevailed upon the Secretary of War to agree to give it to me at all events. I called upon the Secretary of War, and as near as I can remember, made application for this post on a regular printed form. The Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper recommendatory letters, and this I said I could do. Either Mrs. Belknap or the Secretary told me that the present trader at the post [John S. Evans] was an applicant for reappointment, and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as it would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, &c., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him for their purchase, if I wished to run the post myself; I saw Evans and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place; I remember that he said that a firm of Western post traders, who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War, had promised to have him appointed, but he found on coming to Washington, this firm to be entirely without influence. Mr. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain portion of the profits if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally agreed upon $15,000 per year. Mr. Evans and myself went on to New-York together, where the contract was made and executed, which is herewith submitted, [paper marked A.] During our trip over, however, Mr. Evans saw something in the *Army and Navy Journal* which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort and he had offered too large a sum, and before the contract was drawn it was reduced by agreement to $12,000, the same being payable quarterly in advance. When the first remittance came to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent one-half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either, I presume, by certificate of deposit or bank-notes by express. Being in Washington at a funeral some weeks after this, I had a conversation with Mrs. Bowers to the following purport, as far as I can now remember, but must say that just here my memory is exceedingly indistinct, and I judge, in part, perhaps, from what followed as to the details of the conversation: I went up stairs in the nursery with Mrs. Bowers, to see the baby; I said to her, "This child will have money coming to it before a great while;" she said, "Yes; the mother gave the child to me, and told me that the money coming from you, she must take and keep for it;" I said, "All right," and it seems to me I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted; I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for it, for, as far as I knew, the father knew nothing of any money transactions between the mother and myself. I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bowers, that if I sent the money to the father it belonged to her, and that she would get it any way. I certainly had some understanding then or subsequently, with her or him, for when the next payment came due, and was paid, I sent the one-half thereof to the Secretary of War, and have continued substantially from that day forward to the present time to do the same. About, I should say, a year and a half or two years after the commencement of these payments I reduced the amount to $6,000 per annum; the reason of this reduction was partly because of the combined complaints on the part of Mr. Evans and his partner, and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers about that time reflecting on the injustice done to soldiers at this fort, caused by exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this bonus. To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case, and as complete as I can remember occurrences of so many years.

HOW THE MONEY WAS PAID.

By the Chairman—State how the payments were made to the Secretary of War subsequent to the funeral of his [then] wife, which you attended in Washington in Dec. 1870; whether in cash, by check, draft, certificate of deposit bonds, or by express, or otherwise. A.—The money was sent according to the instructions of the Secretary of War; sometimes in bank notes by Adams Express; I think on one or more occasions by certificate of deposit on the National Bank of America in New-York; sometimes I have paid him in New-York, in person, except the first payment in the Fall of 1870, and the last in December, 1872; all to be made to the Secretary in the modes I have stated, unless, perhaps, on one or two occasions, at his instance, I bought a Government bond with the moneys in my hand arising from the contract with Mr. Evans, which I either sent or handed to him.

By Mr. Blackburn—Can you state the sum, in the aggregate, received by you under the contract with Mr. Evans, and what portion thereof you have paid to the Secretary of War, including the first and last payments, which you have stated were not paid to him? A.—I have no memorandum whatever on which to make answer; it is a very simple calculation; the first payment to me by Evans was made in the Fall of 1870 at the rate of $12,000 a year. He paid at that rate about a year and a half or two years, and since then at the rate of $6,000 a year. It would aggregate about $40,000, the one-half of which I have disposed of as above stated.

By the Chairman.—Did you receive letters from the Secretary of War acknowledging the receipt of the sums forwarded to him in the manner you have stated, or did he acknowledge the receipt of the same in any way? A.—Usually, when I sent money by express, I would send him the receipt of the company, which he would either return marked "O. K." or otherwise acknowledge the receipt of the same. Sometimes I paid it to him in person in New-York, when no receipt was necessary. I have not preserved any receipts or letters. When sent by express I always deposited the money personally and took a receipt for it.

MARSH'S INTERCOURSE WITH BELKNAP ON THE SUBJECT.

By the Chairman—Have you at any time had any conversations with the Secretary of War regarding the post tradership at Fort Sill, or have you corresponded with him regarding the same? A.—Oh! frequently; I have forwarded requests to the Secretary, made to me by Mr. Evans, wishing privileges about the fort, such as to sell liquors, &c. I don't remember what action was taken upon them. They were not returned to me, as far as I know. Evans corresponded, regarding affairs at Fort Sill, through me with the Secretary of War. I never heard of any other way.

By the Chairman—Was the contract between you and Evans ever the subject of conversation between you and the Secretary of War? A.—It never was, as I remember, save in one instance, but I am not positive; yet it seems to me when the article in the newspapers regarding affairs at Fort Sill, probably in 1872, about the time the reduction was made in the payments from $12,000 to $6,000, appeared, the next time I saw the Secretary of War he asked me if I had a contract with Evans; I told him I had; I never showed it to him or any one else until I produced it here.

By the Chairman—After receiving the telegraphic subpœna from the Sergeant at Arms to appear before this committee, which was on Monday, the 21st of this month, did you come to Washington, and if so had you an interview with the Secretary of War, and when and where? A.—I came to Washington on Wednesday, the 23d of this month; I went to the house of the Secretary of War, stayed Wednesday night, and returned on Thursday morning. I showed him the telegraphic subpœna and asked him what it meant. He said he supposed it was to state before the committee what I knew about our transactions together. I said I did not like to appear, because I thought my testimony would be damaging to or would implicate him, or give him trouble. He said he thought not, and advised me to stay and meet the committee. During that evening my conversation was principally with his wife, he being present part of the time and understanding the general tenor of our conversation; she suggested that I could make a statement which would satisfy the committee and exculpate the Secretary; she wanted me to go before the committee and represent that she and I had business transactions together for many years, and that all this money I had sent the Secretary was money that she had from time to time deposited with me as a kind of banker, and that she had instructed me to send it to the Secretary for her; I dined there and spent the evening and staid all night, retiring about 12 o'clock; the evening was devoted to discussing this matter; I told her the statement would not hold water before the committee, and even if it would I could not make it; at the same time I was so wrought up and had such an anxiety—she pressing and pressing me about it—and having slept but little since the receipt of the subpœna, and sympathising with their condition, I did not give them a positive answer that night; I went to bed at 12 o'clock and I do not suppose I slept a wink; they said they would breakfast about 9 o'clock; I came down at 8 and met the Secretary alone; I told him I thought I had better leave and get out of the country, for I would not perjure myself for any one—that I could afford to have my throat cut, but not to perjure myself; he did not wish me to do that—that we could fix it up some other way; I said, "I think I had better leave the country;" the Secretary said I would ruin him if I left; I said, "If I go before the committee I will surely ruin you, for I will tell the truth;" he was greatly excited; when I came down stairs to leave, he followed, and asked me into the parlor, and said, "I want to make a last appeal to you to stay longer;" he said if I went he would be ruined; I said I would ruin him if I went before the committee, and I left and took the limited express for New-York; on reaching home I consulted my attorney, asking him if the committee could reach me by subpœna if I left the country; I stated the case to him, Mr. Bartlett, No. 120 Broadway, Equitable Building; he asked if I was subpœnaed; I told him I had a telegraphic dispatch calling me to Washington; he said if a subpœna had been duly served they could give me considerable trouble, but that on a telegraphic message they could not reach me if I was out of the country; I asked him how long I would have to stay; he said if the committee had leave to sit during the recess I could not come back until the present Congress expired.

DR. TOMLINSON'S INTERVENTION.

I then went home and found there a dispatch from Dr. William Tomlinson, the brother-in-law of the Secretary; its purport was not to leave, that he had good news; that he was coming over; I determined not to be governed by it, and I was going; that they only wished to fix up some new story, but that I would not be a party to it; my trunk was being packed to leave; at about midnight Thursday, Feb. 24, Dr. Tomlinson arrived at my house; saw Joe Blackburn, a cousin of mine, who said he thought you [Marsh] would write a letter something like one which he [Tomlinson] would suggest; that there were questions which would be difficult for me to answer, and that Mr. Blackburn said he thought that if the committee still wanted to examine me, they would appoint a subcommittee and come over to New-York to do so; he came to my bedroom, and I told him to go into the sitting-room and draw the sketch of the proposed letter, and that when dressed I would join him, and I would write such a letter as he wanted if I could; I wrote the letter from the sketch of Tomlinson; the endeavor was to exculpate the Secretary; there was nothing in it untrue to the best of my recollection, but it did not state the whole truth; it was a very short letter; he took it with the contract inclosed; he said he would take the letter and contract to Mr. Blackburn, who would show it to the committee, and that would be the end of it; he left my house at 2 o'clock Friday morning; at midnight Friday night I was roused up and had the subpœna of the committee served on me; Saturday morning, at about 8 o'clock, Dr. Tomlinson again appeared and said he had been to Washington; he wanted to know the first thing if I had been subpœnaed; I told him I had; he began talking the whole thing over again, still wanting me to say before the committee what was suggested at the Secretary's at the interview on Thursday night; he wanted me to telegraph to the committee, before whom I had been subpœnaed by telegraph to appear the next morning [Friday;] that my wife was sick, and that I could not attend; my wife being sick, I consented, and did so telegraph; recurring to the interview again on Saturday morning, I said I could not make the statement he desired; he said he had seen Mr. Blackburn in the interval, and had shown him the letter of Thursday night; he then returned it and the contract to me; I said, Dr. Tomlinson, I have thought of this thing so much it has nearly made me crazy; I am not going to talk about it any more; we will go down to my lawyer and consult him about it; my object was to have a lawyer to tell him how ridiculous the story he wanted me to tell would appear before the committee; we went down and called on Mr. Bartlett, and I told him the whole truth in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson; Mr. Bartlett said I could not manufacture any story if I wanted, and must not if I could; Dr. Tomlinson still insisted that if I could swear that Gen. Belknap knew nothing of the arrangement with his sister, now deceased, and it I could swear that, at the time I was at her funeral, I made an arrangement with Mrs. Bowers, the present Mrs. Belknap, by which I was to send her all this money through the Secretary, that the whole thing could still be settled; I replied, "I cannot state it, for it is not true," my impression then being that at that funeral I had said something about the matter to Gen. Belknap; Tomlinson said, "If you cannot swear to that you had better leave the country;" Mr. Bartlett said, "This is a bad business; it is not a legal question you have submitted to me, and in the position of affairs the Secretary of War should decide if you should go to Washington or leave the country; Dr. Tomlinson said he would return to Washington; he prepared two formulas of telegrams which I would understand; one was "I hope your wife is well," and was to be interpreted to leave the country; the other was: "I hope your wife is better," which meant, come to Washington; we then parted; on going home in the street-car, thinking the whole thing over about the conversation at the time of the funeral, I made up my mind that although I had stated to Mr Bartlett that I thought I had had some conversation at the time of the funeral with the Secretary of War about sending this money, yet I was so undecided about it that I was certainly willing to give the Secretary the benefit of the doubt; I thought I would see Tomlinson and tell him; we parted at 1 o'clock; he was to leave for Washington at 3 o'clock; I went to the depot and met him and told him that on thinking over the matter I was so undecided about the conversation with the Secretary at the time of the funeral that I would give him the benefit of the doubt; he said, "I am very glad to hear this, because my sister, Mrs. Belknap, said this was the fact;" that Saturday evening I got a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Belknap which said, "Come to Washington to-night; it is necessary;" I received it in the evening; next morning [last Sunday] I received a dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson—"I hope your wife is better"—which, according to our agreement, meant "Come to Washington;"

in the afternoon I got a second dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson, as follows:

"Come without fail. Answer."

I answered:

"I shall come to-night, without fail."

I was very glad not to have to leave the country, the conviction having grown on my mind that it would do no good; I reached Washington yesterday morning at 6:30, and stopped at the Arlington, my wife being with me; we were shown to a temporary room; about 7 o'clock I lay down, being greatly fatigued, and about 8 o'clock Dr. Tomlinson called me to the door of the room; he said he had seen Blackburn, and that he still thought this matter could be fixed up without any trouble; he asked me if I had the letter I had written to the committee on Thursday night; I said I had not; he said: "Blackburn says you had better write another of the same purport and send it up to the committee with a note explaining why it did not come sooner;" I did so. [The note and letter were marked "B," "C."] Shortly before 2 P. M., yesterday, I came to the Capitol to meet the committee, and Dr. Tomlinson found me in the corridor, near the committee-room door; he said, "You are going before the committee, and I want you to remember that there was no arrangement with you and the Secretary of War at the time of the funeral, and that the money you have always paid to Gen. Belknap was for Mrs. Belknap, and by her directions;" I told him I was going before the committee to tell the whole story as far as I recollected it; I said "I had thought of leaving the country but was overruled, and now shall tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;" he said, "I don't want you to tell any lies; I only want you to tell the truth, and that was the truth;" I said, "The truth I shall certainly tell, and if it does not hurt Gen. Belknap no one will be more rejoiced than myself."

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

I entered the committee-room at about 2 o'clock yesterday, and without being sworn I made a statement to certain members of the committee of the facts in the case more briefly, but substantially as I have now answered in reply to your chief interrogatories; when I returned to the hotel yesterday afternoon, Dr. Tomlinson was waiting at my room at the Arlington to see me; he asked me how I got along with the committee; I told him I had told the story from beginning to end, and at the request of the gentlemen present, I was going to reduce it to writing, and appear before the committee to-day at 10:30 with it; he wanted to know how I had stated the fact that all these payments to the Secretary had been made in consequence of the original agreement with Mrs. Belknap; I said I had stated the facts as they were according to my best recollection and belief; I told him I would furnish him a copy of the statement I would make before the committee; I prepared the statement last night, and gave him a copy about 8 o'clock this morning, being substantially a copy of that I submitted as an answer to your chief interrogatory, save that I have filled up the blanks; Dr. Tomlinson came back to my room at about 7:30 o'clock last evening, and I asked him whether he had seen Mr. Blackburn since I had made my statement in the afternoon, and what impression it had made upon the gentlemen who heard it; he said he did not like to say he had seen Mr. Blackburn, but, he said, he had seen one of the committee who expressed the opinion that my statement would involve the Secretary; he then made a stronger appeal to me than ever before, saying that I was the friend of the Secretary; that if this thing came out it would ruin him; that his wife was in great distress about it, and he himself, as her brother and friend of the family, was in great trouble, and that if I could state— I said: "Stop Dr. Tomlinson, I have about finished my written statement, and I will read it to you;" I then read it to him; he said he did not see but that it was all right; that things could be explained yet, if they could prove that this money was originally sent to Gen. Belknap by Mrs. Belknap's order; Gen. Belknap would be subpœnaed, and would prove to the committee that Mrs. Belknap's estate is entirely separated from his, and that this money, received through me, he had always kept distinct from his and for her.

NO OTHER MONEY TRANSACTIONS WITH EITHER MRS. BELKNAP.

By the Chairman—Did you ever have any business relations, of any kind or nature whatever, with the late Mrs. Belknap, or the present Mrs. Belknap, or either of them other than those arising from this Fort Sill tradership; have you now, or have you ever had any sum or sums of money, or any evidences of indebtedness, or securities of any sort or description whatever, belonging to either of them; or have you at any time been indebted to either of them in any way, manner, form, or description? A.—Never; the present Mrs. Belknap years ago may have consulted me on business matters, but there were no monetary transactions whatever between us other than I have here before stated.

By the Chairman—When was the baby of the late Mrs. Belknap born and when did it die? A.—The baby of the late Mrs. Belknap was born in the Autumn of 1870; it died during the Summer of 1871.

By Mr. Robbins—In the conversation had with the present Mrs. Belknap at the funeral of her sister, in December, 1870, or in any other conversation had with her, or another person, at any time, was it the understanding that the money you were to pay and were paying was to be the money of Mrs. Belknap, the present wife of the Secretary of War? A.—It was not.

The foregoing deposition and statement made under oath having been carefully read over in full to Mr. Caleb. P. Marsh, the witness, in the presence of the committee, and he having made such alterations and corrections therein as he deemed just, he assents to it as a correct record of his testimony, and attests the same by his signature hereto attached. CALEB P. MARSH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 29th February, 1876.

Mr. Blackburn submitted a statement regarding his interview with the wife of the Secretary of War in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson, marked "D," Mr. Clymer.

Mr. Robbins also submitted statements relative thereto, marked respectively "E" and "F," Thursday morning, March 2, 1876.

The witness, C. P. Marsh, being recalled, was cross-examined by Judge Blair.

By Judge Blair—In your examination-in-chief you say that Secretary Belknap remonstrated against your going away without appearing before the committee; did the Secretary, in desiring you to go before the committee to testify, ask you to testify to any untruth? A.—I certainly do not think he did.

[EXHIBIT A.]

Agreements: John S. Evans and Caleb P. Marsh, Oct. 8, 1870. E. T. Bartlett, Attorney, &c., No. 170 Broadway, New-York City. Articles of agreement made and entered into this 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by and between John S. Evans, of Fort Sill, Indian Territory, United States of America, of the first part, and Caleb P. Marsh, of No. 51 West Thirty-fifth street, of the City, County, and State of New-York, of the second part, witnesseth, viz.: Whereas, the said Caleb P. Marsh has received from Gen. William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States, the appointment of post trader at Fort Sill aforesaid; and whereas, the name of said John S. Evans is to be filled into the commission of appointment of said post trader at Fort Sill aforesaid, by permission and at the instance and request of said Caleb P. Marsh, and for the purpose of carrying out the terms of this agreement; and whereas, said John S. Evans is to hold said position of post trader as aforesaid, solely as the appointee of the said Caleb P. Marsh, and for the purpose hereinafter stated:

Now, therefore, said John S. Evans, in consideration of said appointment, and the sum of $1, to him in hand paid, by the said Caleb P. Marsh, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, hereby covenants and agrees to pay to said Caleb P. Marsh the sum of $12,000 annually, payable quarterly in advance in the City of New-York aforesaid, said sum to be so payable during the first year of the agreement absolutely and under all circumstances, anything hereinafter contained to the contrary notwithstanding, and thereafter said sum shall be so payable, unless increased or reduced in amount in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this agreement. In consideration of the premises it is mutually agreed between the parties aforesaid as follows, viz.:

First—This agreement is made on the basis of seven cavalry companies of the United States Army which are now stationed at Fort Sill aforesaid.

Second—If at the end of the first year of this agreement the forces of the United States Army stationed at Fort Sill aforesaid shall be increased or diminished not to exceed one hundred men, then this agreement shall remain in full force and unchanged for the next year. If, however, the said forces shall be increased or diminished beyond the number of 100 men, then the amount to be paid under this agreement by said John S. Evans to said Caleb P. Marsh shall be increased or reduced in accordance therewith, and in proper proportion thereto. The above rule, laid down for the construction of this agreement at the close of the first year thereof, shall be applied at the close of each succeeding year so long as such agreement shall remain in force and effect.

Third—This agreement shall remain in force and effect so long as said Caleb P. Marsh shall hold or control directly or indirectly the appointment and position of post trader at Fort Sill aforesaid.

Fourth—This agreement shall take effect from the date and day the Secretary of War aforesaid shall sign the commission of post trader at Fort Sill as aforesaid, said commission to be issued to the said John S. Evans at the instance and request of said Caleb P. Marsh, and solely for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this agreement.

Fifth—Exception is hereby made in regard to the first quarterly payment under this agreement, it being agreed and understood that the same may be paid at any time within the next thirty days after the Secretary of War shall sign the aforesaid commission of post trader at Fort Sill.

Sixth—Said Caleb P. Marsh is at all times, at the request of said John S. Evans, to use any proper influence he may have with said Secretary of War, for the protection of said John S. Evans while in the discharge of his legitimate duties, in the conduct of the business, as post-trader at Fort Sill aforesaid.

Seventh—Said John S. Evans is to conduct the business of post-trader at Fort Sill aforesaid, solely on his own responsibility and in his own name, it being expressly agreed and understood said Caleb P. Marsh shall assume no liability in the premises whatever.

Eighth—And it is expressly understood and agreed that the stipulations and covenant aforesaid are to apply to and to bind the heirs, executors, and administrators of the respective parties. In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written. J. S. EVANS. [Seal.] C. P. MARSH. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of E. T. Bartlett.

[EXHIBIT B.]

NEW-YORK, 25th February, 1876.

To the Honorable the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department:

DEAR SIRS: I duly received your telegram of Feb. 21, summoning me to appear before you, and answered that I would do so, but my wife has since become so ill as to make it almost impossible for me to leave her for any time, and I to-day send you a telegram to this effect, and will also give a statement of my connection with the post-tradership at Fort Sill, which will, I trust, avoid the necessity of my leaving home. I will, however, come as soon as I can, or, will be happy to see any one or all of the committee at my house in this city. At the time I applied for the position of post-trader at Fort Sill, I presumed that I would furnish recommendations that would secure me the appointment, which was afterward promised to me. After this I saw Mr. Evans in Washington, and made an arrangement with him in consequence of which I withdrew in his favor and he received the appointment. This arrangement was made without the advice or consent of the Secretary of War, neither did he have any knowledge of such an arrangement from me or any one else so far as I know, nor was he intrusted in any such arrangement or the fruits of any arrangement between us. There never has been, nor is there now, any contract, agreement, or arrangement between the Secretary of War and myself in regard to these matters.

I am, very sincerely your obedient servant,
C. P. MARSH.

ARLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1876.

To the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, Capitol:

DEAR SIRS: I herewith file a copy of a letter which I write you from New-York, but not having mailed when I received your subpœna, concluded not to send it. This morning, however, I thought best to send it, in the hope that it may tend to shorten the time of my examination. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. P. MARSH.

P. S.—I will bring the contract you inquire for.

[EXHIBIT D.]

Statement of Mr. Blackburn.—After the foregoing deposition was taken Mr. Blackburn said, without desiring to express any opinion as to the accuracy of the conversation detailed by Mr. Marsh as having occurred between Mr. Tomlinson and himself relative to any remarks made by me, I think it best to submit to the committee the following statement of facts, of which my Democratic colleagues of the committee were promptly advised. On the morning of the 24th of February, 1876, Thursday, about 10 o'clock, Dr. William Tomlinson called at my rooms and asked me to go with him to attend to some business, without stating what it was, to which I assented; he proceeded to the residence of Gen. Belknap, and upon arriving there he said that his sister, Mrs. Belknap, desired to see me; I requested his presence at the interview, to which he assented, and he was present during the whole time; in this interview Mrs. Belknap said that the testimony of one Caleb P. Marsh before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department would tend to implicate herself in matters that would occasion criticism, but would utterly fail to show any complicity upon the part of Gen. Belknap in the matter of the Fort Sill tradership, and she asked that she might not be made the subject of investigation where the testimony did not tend to involve the Secretary of War. I said to Mrs. Belknap that I felt assured no member of the committee would desire to prosecute the inquiry further than to ascertain whether the Secretary of War or any subordinate of that department was involved. I said to her further that I would communicate the facts as stated by her to Messrs. Clymer and Stebbins, of the committee, and would state to them the assurance I had given her. This I did immediately, within an hour after the interview referred to occurred, stating fully to those gentlemen all that had taken place, whereupon both these gentlemen approved what I had said and done, and thoroughly concurred with me in the purpose of prosecuting no investigation that did not promise or tend to implicate or involve the Secretary or his subordinate officials. This is the only assurance ever given or conversation had by me upon this subject, either with Mrs. Belknap, Dr. Tomlinson, or with any other person whatever, at any time; nor am I related or connected by blood or by marriage, in any degree, either to Gen. Belknap or his wife or Dr. Tomlinson.

[EXHIBIT E.]

Statement of Mr. Clymer regarding Mr. Blackburn.—Mr. Clymer stated that on Thursday morning, the 24th day of February, just before the House met, Mr. Blackburn requested him to accompany him to the room of the committee, when and where he stated that he had just had an interview with the wife of the Secretary of War, at her instance, in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson, her brother, and that he narrated to him the conversation between them at the interview, which was in substance as he has stated it; late in the day, immediately after the House adjourned, Mr. Robbins and myself, at his request, came to the committee-rooms, where Mr. Blackburn again repeated the substance of the interview, whereupon he was assured by Mr. Robbins and myself that we concurred with him as to the objects of the pending investigation, and that he was justified in giving the assurance that no investigation would be made which did not tend to reach the Secretary of War or some of his subordinates.

[EXHIBIT F.]

Statement of Mr. Robbins.—Mr. Robbins deemed it sufficient for him to say simply that on Thursday, the 24th inst., Mr. Blackburn communicated to Mr. Clymer and himself the fact that on that morning the wife of the Secretary of War had very unexpectedly sought an interview with him, and that such interview had taken place. He recounted to us what had passed at that interview, and he has embodied the same in a statement which accompanies the report, which statement accurately recites the matter as he communicated it to us. The statement made by Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the committee, in reference to Mr. Blackburn's communication to us concerning that interview and our opinions and decisions thereupon, is in all respects accurate. We all concurred in the idea that it would be our duty to push every investigation which tended to throw light upon the official conduct of the Secretary of War, and his subordinates of that department, however painful might be the performance of such duty; but if we at any time discovered evidence which involved only unofficial persons, and especially ladies, we should not feel bound to prosecute any inquiry which we knew could have no other result than that, for our investigation had nothing to do with private individuals, but only with officials.

[EXHIBIT G.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.

DEAR SIR: Your tender of resignation as Secretary of War, with the request to have it accepted immediately, is received, and the same is hereby accepted with great regret. Yours, &c.,
U. S. GRANT.

[EXHIBIT H.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.

To Hon. Hiester Clymer, Chairman of the Committee of Expenditures of the War Department:

SIR: I have been informed that my name has been mentioned in connection with the recent charges against the Secretary of War; first, that I attempted to induce the witness C. P. Marsh to swear falsely, and second, that Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, a member of your committee, was a relative and would suppress the whole matter. What I desire to state is that each of the above statements is utterly and entirely false. Very respectfully,
WILLIAM M. TOMLINSON.

I demand, in justice to myself as well as to Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, a personal explanation.
W. M. T.

William M. Tomlinson deposes and says that the foregoing statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed before me, this 2d March, 1876.
HIESTER CLYMER, Chairman.

[EXHIBIT I.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.

MR. PRESIDENT: I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of War, and request its immediate acceptance. Thanking you for your constant and continued kindness, I am respectfully and truly yours.
WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

A true copy. F. D. GRANT.

[EXHIBIT K.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.

SIR: In reply to your note of inquiry of to-day's date, the President directs me to say that the hour of the acceptance of the resignation of Hon. W. W. Belknap as Secretary of War was about 10:20 o'clock this morning. A copy of the letter of resignation with inclosed. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. C. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

HON. HIESTER CLYMER, Chairman Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, House of Representatives, present.

PROCEEDINGS.

Extract from proceedings of the committee Tuesday morning, Feb. 29, 1876: The committee met. Present Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn, and Robbins. Mr. Marsh, a witness, being present, was duly sworn by the Chairman, and examined by the committee. [See evidence.]

Messrs. Blackburn, Clymer, and Robbins submitted statements regarding an interview had by Mr. Blackburn with the wife of the Secretary of War, which are marked "C," "D," "E," respectively, and ordered to be made part of the evidence.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

THE SECRETARY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 1, 1876.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment; present, Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn, Robbins, Bass, and Danford.

The Secretary of War having been notified of the meeting, appeared, whereupon the testimony of the witness, Caleb P. Marsh, taken yesterday, with the several exhibits therein referred to, were read by the Chairman.

The witness C. P. Marsh being also present, and the Secretary of War desiring to cross-examine him, and wishing time to employ counsel, the committee agreed that when it would adjourn it would be until 3 P. M. to-day. The Chairman was directed to ask leave of the House for the committee to sit during the session thereof, and adjourned. The same day at 3 P. M. the committee met, all the members being present. Gen. Belknap appeared, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Blair. The testimony, exhibits, and the statements taken before the committee were fully read by the Chairman for the information of Judge Blair. The Secretary having withdrawn—after which Judge Blair made a verbal proposition to the committee regarding the report which might be made to the House, whereupon the committee adjourned to meet this evening at the rooms of Mr. Bass, at No. 1,129 Fourteenth street, Wednesday evening, March 1. The committee met at the house of Mr. Bass at 8 P. M., pursuant to adjournment. The proposition of the Secretary, made at the afternoon session through Judge Blair, was fully discussed, and after mature deliberation was unanimously rejected. The committee adjourned, to meet to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1876.—The committee met at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to adjournment. Judge Blair appeared at 11 o'clock, and perused a letter, dated March 2, 1876, signed by U. S. Grant, President of the United States, accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, marked "G." Dr. Tomlinson appeared and presented a letter addressed to the Chairman, to the contents of which he was duly sworn, marked "H." The witness, Mr. Marsh, being present, was recalled by Mr. Blair, counsel for Gen. Belknap, and was cross-examined. [See testimony.]

The committee authorized the Chairman to draft a report of the case to the House, to be submitted to the committee. The committee, on motion, took a recess until 12:30 P. M.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment at 12:30 P. M. There were present the Chairman, and Messrs. Robbins and Blackburn.

The committee ordered the Chairman to address a letter to the President forthwith, asking him for a copy of the letter of resignation of the late Secretary of War, and informing them at what hour this day it was received. Whereupon Mr. Clymer prepared the letter, which was submitted to and approved of by the committee, and sent to the President by a messenger of the House, with orders to wait for a reply. At 1 o'clock Messrs. Bass and Danford appeared.

The committee having taken a recess for the purpose of considering the request of William W. Belknap, made by his counsel, Judge Blair, to be permitted to appear before the committee to make a sworn statement, it was determined that he should be heard. Whereupon Judge Blair was informed of the decision, and requested to have Gen. Belknap appear before the committee at 3 P. M. to-day, if he still desired to do so.

The committee met at 3 o'clock; present, all the members.

W. W. Belknap having failed to appear, the Chairman submitted the report to the committee, and it having been unanimously approved, the Chairman was ordered to make the same to the House forthwith.

BELKNAP AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE EXTENT OF BELKNAP'S GUILT UNKNOWN TO THE PRESIDENT WHEN THE RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED—BELKNAP'S FUTURE ACTION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President, in conversation with friends to-night, stated emphatically that he was not aware of the enormity of the charges against Belknap at the time he tendered and the President accepted his resignation. From the hurried and incoherent manner of Belknap's communication to him, the President drew the conclusion that Mrs. Belknap, and not her husband, was the guilty party, and that the General assumed all responsibility and censure in order to shield his wife. Although he did not inform the President that he was actually guilty himself, he confessed he was not free from blame. The President says if he had known the full measure of Belknap's guilt he would not have yielded so readily to Belknap's appeal in accepting the resignation in the mild terms he did, but would have demanded that the official relations between them should immediately cease, and that Belknap should at once vacate his office and take all the consequences of his official misconduct. The President had no suspicion up to 10 o'clock today that Belknap's official conduct was the subject of investigation, and nothing could have occasioned him more surprise than the communication made to him by Belknap himself at the time he presented his written resignation.

Mr. Belknap to-night announces his determination, in view of the action of the House to-day in presenting articles of impeachment to the Senate, not to make any public statement.

THE CLUE.

ENMITY OF A MAN WHO WAS DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY THROUGH THE AGENCY OF THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following is given as the origin of the Belknap investigation: While in search for a house for his family in December, Hon. B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, was referred to G. O. Armes, a real estate agent in this city During their search for a house, Mr. Armes in conversation stated to Mr. Lewis that he had formerly belonged to the Army, but was dismissed through the enmity of Belknap; that if he had the assistance of a member of Congress he could in sixty days develop facts that would force Belknap to resign. Mr. Lewis tendered his assistance, and they subsequently had several interviews. Mr. Lewis being impressed, sought the advice of Mr. Randall, who advised that the facts be brought before Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Mr. Lewis and Armes saw. Mr. Clymer, and the latter gave a list of witnesses, including Marsh. Afterward Mr. Clymer thought Armes was acting in bad faith, as the Secretary said Armes had proposed if he was restored to the Army and certain other conditions complied with, he would drop the matter. Mr. Lewis said it Armes was seeking only to levy black-mail, of course they could have nothing to do with it, but advised as Armes had furnished the names of witnesses that they be called and examined, which was done.

THE FORT SILL POST-TRADER.

INTERVIEW WITH EVANS' PARTNER IN ST. LOUIS—MARSH'S STATEMENTS CONFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The developments in Washington to-day caused profound surprise here, and have been a subject of comment among all classes of citizens. The *Times* to-morrow will publish the result of a conversation with the partner of Evans, the post trader at Fort Sill. This gentleman is H. J. Fisher, Vice President of the Security Bank here, a man of means who occupies a high social position. His statement substantially corroborates the testimony of Marsh so far as it relates to the business of the post, the payment of $12.000 per year bonus, and subsequent reduction to $6,000, and other matters connected with the affair.

Mr. Fisher states he knew nothing of Belknap's connection with it, but was told by Marsh that the bonus was paid for political purposes. Evans, his partner, will be here in a few days, from Fort Sill, when both expect to go to Washington, and will probably tell what they know about the matter.

GEN. BELKNAP'S CAREER.

Gen. William W. Belknap was appointed Secretary of War in 1869, soon after the death of Gen. Rawlins. He was born in 1829 in Newburg, N. Y., although some accounts give Hudson, N. Y., and others Georgetown, D. C., as the place of his birth. This latter mistake doubtless grew out of the fact that young Belknap studied law with H. Caperton, Esq., at Georgetown. His father was a distinguished citizen of this State. He served in the War of 1812; was some time instructor of infantry tactics at West Point; served in the Florida war, and again in the war with Mexico, where he was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. He died in 1851. On the death of his father, Mr. Belknap sought a home with his family in the then new State of Iowa, where he entered into the practice of law. At the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the Army as Major of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. Soon after he was detailed as Provost Marshal on Gen. McPherson's staff, figuring conspicuously in all the campaigns in Tennessee. He was with Gen. Sherman in the Georgia campaign, distinguished himself in front of Atlanta, and on the day Gen. McPherson fell acted so bravely that he was promoted to be Brigadier General. Subsequently he marched with Sherman to the sea, and when the Army reached Savannah was brevetted Major General. When the war was ended Gen. Belknap was offered a field officer's commission in the Regular Army, but declined it, and in 1866 was made Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Iowa District. During his incumbency of this office he earned great credit for the faithful, honest, and fearless manner in which he performed his duty. The reforms he instituted in his district gained for him the highest commendations of the department. It was while occupying this position that he was selected by President Grant to fill the Cabinet seat vacated by the death of the lamented Rawlins.

Gen. Belknap was graduated from Princeton College in the Class of '48. He was a contemporary of Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and of George M. Robeson, the present Secretary of the Navy. In personal appearance he is a fine type of Saxon-American manhood. He is over six feet in height, weighs 200 pounds, has fair hair and whiskers and blue eyes, and is considered possessed of generous mental endowments. He has been thrice married. His first wife was the sister of Mrs. Hugh T. Reid, of Iowa; his second a Miss Tomlinson, of Keokuk. His present wife was Mrs. Amanda T. Bowers, of Harrodsburg, Ky., to whom he was married Dec. 11, 1873. At the time of the wedding the fact was made prominent that "the bride was given away by her distinguished kinsman Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio." On their return to Washington Gen. Belknap rented a large house, built by Gen. Babcock, on G street, where he lived in extravagant style. Previous to the war the General was an active Democrat, having served one term in the Iowa Legislature as a representative of that party. During the rebellion he was known as a War Democrat, his first Republican vote being cast for Mr. Lincoln in 1864.

His latest and most prominent public venture was in the late Senatorial contest in Iowa. The State Legislature was importuned to elect him as the successor of Senator Wright, whose term expires in 1877. The General himself was present with a large crowd of friends, two of the larger hotels being occupied by his adherents. Everything possible was done to secure Belknap's election. It was even intimated that the Government wished him elected, but all in vain. The result was in favor of Gov. Kirkwood, the Secretary of War receiving only twelve votes.

THE TEMPTATIONS OF WASHINGTON.

Referring to Secretary Belknap's case the Newark *Advertiser* of Thursday evening says: "These things have happened in Washington before. Women, dazzled and bewildered by the associations of the capital, are as likely to lose their sense of honor in money as any man. There was a remarkable instance in Mr. Lincoln's wife, which ought to be a suggestion to Belknap, if he is innocent. He went before a committee and told them that an important public paper had been purloined by his wife and published without his knowledge. The sincere anguish he felt led the committee to conceal the facts, as public policy demanded they should, but the event is a part of the unwritten history of the war and one of its most painful incidents."

THE COAL REGION.

CONTINUED SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS—THE RATES OF TOLLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The Schuylkill Coal Exchange held a further session to-day, and, as predicted in these dispatches, agreed to continue the suspension in the coal regions until the 3d of April. President Gowen, of the Reading Road, announced to the committee that he was ready to announce the rate of tolls for this season, and would postpone action in the matter until next Wednesday. It is understood that Mr. Gowen has provided a lower rate of toll for the season, provided all the operator scan be got into the exchange as he desires. Some hold that the tolls on the Reading road are too high, being $2 10 to Philadelphia. The Lehigh Valley Road has issued its rates of tolls for March, being $1 80 at Mauch Chunk to Perth Amboy, and five cents less to this city. This is a reduction of thirty per cent. below the rates of last October. In the face of this it is held that Mr. Gowen should reduce also. At present there are but four collieries at work in the Schuylkill region, the Philadelphia Coal Company, Gilberton Company, Falk, Whittaker & Co., and S. M. Heatton. They are being supplied with all the cars they desire. The efforts to get them into the Exchange, notwithstanding most of their fulsome promises, have failed. From the tone of the operators, it is understood that unless some extra demand is created for coal the suspension will last over into May.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The revenue of Nova Scotia for the past year was $665,914.

In the case of Nelson H. Cool. Gov. Tilden has granted a further respite to March 31.

John C. Webb, Jr., a salesman in a furniture-house at Boston, was arrested yesterday for embezzling upward of $500.

Isaiah Griffins, a negro, aged twenty-eight years, was yesterday hanged in Portsmouth, Va., for outraging his brother's wife.

Ex-Gov. John Letcher, of Virginia, was stricken with paralysis yesterday morning. His condition is considered serious.

During the fiscal year ending in 1875 the Province of Ontario exported to the United States 1,053,591 bushels of salt, valued at $154,894.

The revival at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. R. W. Copeland, Pastor, at Milford, Penn., is now in its eighth week, and about one hundred persons have professed conversion.

The resolutions favoring the Texas Pacific Railroad and instructing the Virginia Congressmen to vote for the bill were further discussed in the Virginia Senate yesterday. No action was taken.

At a large meeting of merchants and others held yesterday in the Boston Board of Trade rooms, in honor of Horatio Harris, recently deceased, resolutions were adopted and speeches made by Gov. Rice and several prominent friends of Mr. Harris.

REFUNDING OF THE CURRENCY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—A meeting having for its object the framing of measures "to defeat the passage of the Senate bill for refunding" $500,000,000 of 5-20 bonds into thirty years four and a half per cent. gold bonds, to be sold in Europe through a Syndicate, and thus prevent the people from having a 3.65 currency bond interconvertible with greenbacks was held in this city to-day. Prominent gentlemen here and throughout the State were present. A series of resolutions were adopted earnestly protesting against the passage of the bill by the House, and providing for the appointment of two committees, one to go to Washington and obtain a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee, and the other to enlist the interest and influence of the people in defeating the measure. After appointing the committees named in the resolution the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the efforts of the Government to replace the present currency with silver coin is a fresh outrage on the rights of the people, and we demand the repeal of this provision as well as of all portions of the so-called Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875.

CHICAGO INDEBTEDNESS.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The Controller has placed in New-York $360,000 to pay Chicago certificates of indebtedness maturing the 1st and 3d inst. He has paid, including this remittance, since Jan. 1, 1876, certificates amounting to $800,000, and has reduced the amount of temporary loans payable East to $2,522,000, without making new loans. The taxes are coming in well, and the City Council are sustaining the policy of the Controller by making large reductions in the appropriations for the several departments. The Controller says the legality of the temporary loans has been sustained always by the legal advisers of the city and other eminent counsel, and the city authorities will be able to take care of them and maintain the public credit.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

MESSAGE OF GOV. KELLOGG.

A GENERAL ANSWER TO THE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM—THE LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—The following Message was transmitted to the Senate to-day:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, March 2, 1876.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate:

In accordance with a provision of the Constitution which requires me to give the General Assembly information from time to time respecting the situation of the State, I deem it my duty to lay before the Senate certain facts which have a direct bearing upon questions of grave political importance recently acted upon by the Senate. I have seen in the public prints that in the lower house of the General Assembly, during the session of March 1, a series of charges were adopted purporting to be articles of impeachment against William P. Kellogg, acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, drawn up by a committee appointed to prepare specific articles of impeachment against William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana. From reports published in the public press I gather that the proceedings were characterized by grave parliamentary irregularities, aside from the fact that the impeachment had already been passed upon by the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, and had been finally disposed of and judgment of acquittal entered. But as the official journal of the House will probably disclose the adoption by that body of a series of fourteen charges against the Executive of the State, it seems to me proper, notwithstanding the gross irregularities of form which have characterized the introduction and adoption of these charges, that the Journal of the Senate should contain an authoritative exposition of their groundlessness and frivolity. I take up the accusations in the order in which they are stated to have passed the House.

First—I appointed Setton as State Supervisor of Registration of one of the distant parishes on the recommendation of the State Senator of that district. It is utterly impossible for the Governor to be personally acquainted with the exact domicile of every officer he is called upon to appoint. I did not know that Setton was a resident of Tangipahoa Parish when I appointed him Supervisor of Washington Parish, and do not know it now. It requires but ten days for a citizen of the State to acquire a residence in a parish, under the Constitution.

Second—Taking exception to the phraseology of this charge, I admit the substantial fact stated that I did remove one Tax Collector and appointed another, and the courts of this State, from the lowest to the highest, have repeatedly decided that the Governor has a legal right to do so without alleging causes.

Third—I did not remove Charles Clinton, Auditor, after he had been impeached by the House and indicted by the Grand Jury. My reason for not doing so was, that the Supreme Court had decided that a constitutional officer cannot be deprived of his office except for causes, and in a manner pointed out in the Constitution and the laws passed in conformity to the Constitution. I recite article 70 of the Constitution, and the State vs. Towne, (211–490.) I did all I was empowered to do in the premises. I instructed the law officers of the State to prosecute Mr. Clinton civilly and criminally.

Fourth—I did not appoint experts every three months, whether there was any necessity to do so or not, to examine into the books of the Auditor and Treasurer. The statutes authorizing the Governor to do so contain the words, "If in his opinion the public interests require it." Whenever public interest seemed to require it I have appointed experts under section 89, act No. 42, of the Laws of 1871.

Fifth—I do not deny the assertion that I did not renew the commission of experts, but as letters of instruction issued to them authorized them to examine the books of both the Auditor and Treasurer, there was no necessity for renewal of the commission.

Sixth—I paid to Mr. Gardner, and other experts appointed, $2,000 out of my contingent fund, as required by law. I did not pay the sum of $1,300 to said experts out of a fund appropriated by law for another purpose, as the record of the State Auditor's office will show. I transmit a letter of the Auditor fully substantiating this statement.

Seventh—I admit that in a revolutionary attempt to subvert the Government designed by members of the House of Representatives, acting in collusion with bodies outside the General Assembly, numbers of policemen have been quietly and unobtrusively stationed by the Police authorities within the past few days in various parts of the State-house, not for the purpose of fomenting strife, as charged, but to preserve the peace in case of necessity. The action of the Police authorities has my entire approval.

Eighth—I did permit George H. Braughn to remain in office as Judge of the Superior Criminal Court after the adjournment of the Senate, though his appointment had not been confirmed by them. Article 122 of the Constitution declares that all officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office.

Ninth—I did relieve one Police Commissioner and appoint another. Section 2,238 of the Revised Statutes expressly empowers the Governor to do so.

Tenth—I did appoint H. R. Steele Judge of the Superior Criminal Court in place of G. H. Braughn, whose commission had expired, and had constitutional and legal power to do so. Judge Steele did formerly reside in Tensas Parish, but when I appointed him he had been living in New-Orleans for more than six months.

Eleventh—I did testify before a legislative committee that I was not present in the office of Collector Casey on a certain occasion when certain persons, namely, S. B. Packard, Alfred Shaw, Henry C. Dibble, and others were stated to have been present. My statement was true; I was not there, as the gentlemen above will assert.

Twelfth—It is untrue that I attempted unlawfully to interfere with Judge Braughn in the exercise of his official duties. I herewith transmit correspondence containing Judge Braughn's explicit denial of the charge.

Thirteenth—It is true, as already stated, that I did appoint Judge Steele in place of Judge Braughn, who was holding over until his successor was appointed. Judge Steele has not been called upon to act in any matter affecting Charles Clinton, Auditor. When I appointed Judge Steele he explicitly stated that he would not sit on Clinton's trial.

Fourteenth—It is true I have called the Senate without convening the House. I claim the constitutional right to do so. The power conferred upon me to convene the greater, in the opinion of able legal authorities whom I have consulted, carries with it the right to convene the lesser. I have a precedent of the convocation of the Senate alone when Mr. Pinchback was elected Lieutenant Governor.

In these fourteen frivolous accusations are concentrated all charges of wrong-doing which a majority of the House of Representatives, actuated by the strongest feelings of partisan enmity, have been able to concoct against me after fifty-nine days' session, innumerable investigations, and the utmost scrutiny of the records of the State—even by going behind the barrier of the Wheeler adjustment. Only one other accusation has been made against me, namely, that in a time of revolution, of great public exigency, I sanctioned a temporary diversion of the State funds which could not and did not result in the loss of a dollar to the State, and took this course solely in the public interest and to protect the property of the city. If the Senate had not already acquitted me of high crimes and misdemeanors, the accusations passed at this late hour would have found in themselves a complete assertion of my official rectitude. Added to this, I refer to the notoriously and oft repeated propositions made by Democratic members of the Legislature and others authorized to speak for them, that if I would secure the passage by the Senate of the House Election bill, and certain other laws to further the partisan ends of my accusers, no effort would be made to impeach me. I submit that these facts of themselves fully justify me in asserting that my accusers did not and do not believe me to have been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors against the State. Believing that it is due to the Senate and Assembly that this explanation should be made, I herewith transmit this Message, and request that it be entered upon your journal.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

A REPORT BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wiltz, as Chairman of the Committee on Impeachment, submitted the following report:

To Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, State of Louisiana:

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to prepare and present for the consideration of the House, articles of impeachment against William P. Kellogg, acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, having accidentally heard on Monday evening, the 28th day of February, 1876, that after the adjournment of the House the Senate had organized itself into a high court of impeachment to investigate charges preferred against William P. Kellogg, acting Governor of Louisiana, by the House of Representatives, proceeded to the Senate Chamber and announcing their presence, asked that they be heard. Upon permission being granted the committee, through Hon. L. A. Wiltz, Chairman, requested to be furnished with the rules under which the court was proceeding to try the accused. This request was refused by the court. The committee then asked for a recess and a reasonable delay to prepare and file articles of impeachment against William P. Kellogg, acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and this demand was also refused, and thereupon the right and capacity of the committee to appear before the court was denied by order of the said court of impeachment. The committee, through its Chairman, then protested in the name of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, and in the name of the people of Louisiana, against the arbitrary, unlawful, and unprecedented action of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, in denying the House of Representatives the constitutional right of proceeding according to law to impeach the acting Governor of this State of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, after having preferred charges against him, and thereupon the committee withdrew from the Senate. Now, therefore, your committee submit the following resolutions as part of their report.

Louis A. Wiltz, Chairman; John Young, W. B. Kointz, G. L. Hall.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Senate, by its partisan and arbitrary conduct, has deprived the people of the State of an opportunity of bringing to trial the Chief Magistrate of the State, charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, and with criminal neglect and violation of his official duty.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, having formed and expressed their opinion that said accused is entirely innocent, are disqualified from now sitting in judgment on a trial of impeachment, and that this House can proceed no further in the premises, and is powerless to resent this flagrant outrage upon right, justice, and decency, and can only refer the matter to the people of the State for their consideration.

The report and accompanying resolutions were adopted by a vote of 54 yeas to 37 nays.

THE MOODY AND SANKEY MEETINGS

PRAISE OF GOD AND CHRIST'S COMPASSION THE TOPICS OF MR. MOODY'S SERMONS —THE AUDIENCES LARGE AT THE MORNING AND EVENING SERVICES.

About six thousand five hundred persons attended the noon prayer-meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday. The service was opened by the singing of the hymn, "'Tis the promise of God true salvation to give." The requests to pray were then read by Rev. Dr. Rogers and responded to by Rev. Dr. Holme. The congregation then sang the hymn, "Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing," after which Mr. Moody said: "We've got a glorious subject to-day—Praise. I want to call your attention to the fact that a good deal more is said in the Bible about praise than about prayer. Read how David sang his psalms to God. As he nears the end of his journey the more he praises God. So with men—the nearer they get to heaven the more they praise their Creator. I have often found that the man that God does most for in temporal matters, the least that man praises Him, while, on the other hand, he whom He has stripped of all temporal benefits is often the one who praises Him most. Many men are always looking at the dark side of their life and forever bemoaning their hard fate. O, if they would only turn and look at the bright side, they would be joyful and happy, not gloomy and sad. O, let us praise God as David did. Let us begin to-day. If we've got troubles and trials and sorrows, let us forget them a little while and praise our God from our hearts." At the conclusion of Mr. Moody's remarks the congregation sang, "I'm so glad that Jesus loves me," after which addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Osborn and others. A hymn was then sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hepworth. In the afternoon Mr. Moody repeated his lecture on the importance of the inquiry-rooms.

There was the usual full attendance at the evening services, an overflow meeting being held in the smaller hall to accommodate those who were unable to obtain seats in the main hall. Mayor Wickham, Thurlow Weed, and a number of prominent ministers occupied seats on the platform. After the usual preliminary prayer and congregational singing, Mr. Sankey sang the solo, "Scatter seeds of kindness." Mr. Moody then rose and said: I want to call your attention to one word to-night—compassion, Christ's compassion. Oh! how often we read of his compassion while walking on earth among men. No one needs to tell Him what is stirring in men's hearts. He can read their history without their own knowledge even. You remember, in Mark, the touching narrative of the healing of the leper—how Jesus, as he was passing him, was touched with compassion by his appeals, and drove away his disease. But oh, my friends, when you read that story did you ever stop to think that the leprosy of sin was a thousand times worse and more awful than that Eastern disease? The latter might rot away a man's physical being and soon waste away its vitality. But sin will rot his moral being, his heart, his soul. By sin the very angels in heaven fell. Oh. look to-night at its work in the drunkard's home, the home of the vicious man. See! Does it not startle you with a repulsive shudder? Oh, to-night, sinner, to-night, Jesus can heal your sinful nature. His great compassionate heart will open out to you with mercy, if you will go to Him in penitence. I may be speaking to a father or a mother now who has a wayward son—a child who is fast going downward to his ruin, and is sunk so deep that he can neither hear that parent's warning cry nor see his own impending danger. Oh, if those heart-broken parents will only pray that he may be brought to Jesus, He will have compassion upon him. He will save him. The Son of Man delights to be merciful, to bless and to save. Ah, you that are mourning over lost ones to-night, let me say to you that Jesus' compassion will save you if you come to Him. A man may be down at the very bottom of degradation, despised by the world and himself, and yet Christ will speak loving, tender, compassionate words to his penitent heart. Ah, my hearers, go to Him as you would to any loving friend on earth. He will reach out His saving hand to you as He did to the diseased leper. Ah, there is no mother that has the compassion that He has, there is no mother that mourns over a wayward son as He does. Oh, sinner come to Him to-night, trust Him to-night, love Him to-night. After singing the hymn "Go bury thy sorrows," the benediction was pronounced and the audience dispersed. There was a "women's meeting" and a "men's prayer-meeting" at the conclusion of the regular services.

On Sunday morning next, at 8 o'clock, Mr. Moody will give in the Madison avenue hall at the Hippodrome, his lecture on Daniel, which has had great effect wherever delivered. Tickets of admission can be had at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third street, corner Fourth avenue, and at the Hippodrome.

THE NEW-YORK INFLATIONISTS.

A CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION OF THE BELIEVERS IN AN UNLIMITED ISSUE OF GREENBACKS.

The following call for a convention has been issued:

The Democrats of the State of New-York who believe that their sentiments and interests upon the currency question were wholly misrepresented by the resolutions of the Democratic State Conventions of 1875 and 1876; who desire to be in accord and harmony upon this question with the Democrats of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, and the Western and Southern States; and who are in favor of, first, the withdrawal of all national bank currency, and the substitution therefor of United States legal-tender Treasury notes, commonly called "greenbacks;" second, the enactment of a law declaring greenbacks receivable by Government for all duties, including those upon imports; and, third, the repeal of the law promising the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, which is deranging all values and paralyzing all business; and all others who concur in these views, are invited to send delegates from each county in the State to a mass State Convention of the Democracy, to be held at Wieting Hall, in the City of Syracuse, on the 15th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to take such action as may seem necessary to further the objects of this call.

Signed, Gideon J. Tucker, New-York; Richard Schell, New-York; William H. Hitchman, New-York; Rufus F. Andrews, New-York; Theodore E. Tomlinson, New-York; B. Gedney Tompkins, Westchester; Jeremiah McGuire, Chemung; Albert F. Ransom, Warren; William G. Mandeville, Columbia; John J. Van Allen, Schuyler; George G. Breed, Oswego; William Richards, Queens; Wheeler H. Bristol, Tioga; Marcena M. Dickinson, Rockland; Edward D. Meegan, Albany; William D. Murphy, Albany; George O. Jones, Albany; Alva H. Tremain, Albany, State Executive Committee.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The old Homestead on the New-York State Homeopathic Asylum farm at Middletown was totally burned Wednesday night. The loss to the State is $3,000. It was one of the oldest houses in the town; was built in 1818, and was the scene forty-five years ago of the famous fight between a sheriff's posse and the occupants—the Welsh family—who were dispossessed, and three of them were afterward sent to prison for resisting the officers.

The explosion of an oil-lamp in the two-story frame house on Atlantic avenue, near Van Sicklen, East New-York, yesterday morning, caused a loss of $2,500, on which there was an insurance in the Paterson Insurance Company of $1,000. The building was owned by John Warren, and was occupied as a saloon and boarding-house.

Early yesterday morning a small barn and shed, owned by William H. Cutler, on the Gun-factory road, near Port Richmond, Staten Island, was entirely destroyed by fire. A quantity of hay and feed was destroyed, and a horse and cow were rescued from the burning buildings with difficulty.

A fire occurred at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning in a frame dwelling in Ninety-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, occupied by Henry Simmons and John Saur. Damage to building and contents $500.

A fire yesterday afternoon at Providence, in the building occupied as a grocery and market by George A. Cook, caused a loss of $2,500; insurance, $1,700.

PORTLAND BOARD OF TRADE.

PORTLAND, Me., March 2.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade this morning the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the present Bankrupt law of the United States is so complicated and expensive in its operation, and unsatisfactory in its results, that, in the opinion of this board, it should be repealed.

The communication from the Secretary of the New-York Board of Trade on the currency was laid on the table for two weeks.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John La Farge, the artist, is at the Everett House.

Prof. D. Greene, of Troy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Gen. John M. Brannan, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Paris Haldeman and Henry McCormick, of Harrisburg, are at the Windsor Hotel.

The Marquis de Briges, of France, and Paymaster Arthur Burtis, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of Customs at Buffalo; United States District Attorney Richard Crowley, of Lockport, N. Y.; ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, and Edward R. Bacon, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

GLAD NEWS FROM SPAIN.

WHAT IS TO FOLLOW THE DOWNFALL OF DON CARLOS—MORE MEN FOR THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLE—THE WITHHOLDING OF LIBERTIES—OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876.

The gratifying telegram received last Saturday from Spain, to the effect that Estella had surrendered, and the belief that, in consequence of recent victorious operations of the royal forces, the Carlist war might be considered as over, together with the assertion, especially intended for Cuba, that as soon as the Carlist insurrection was put down 40,000 men would be sent to Cuba, caused the Captain General last Sunday morning to carry out his long-deferred intention of making a personal tour of inspection in the villas and along the military posts, with a view to making a thorough examination of the administration of military affairs. Jovellar left in a special train for Colon about noon on Sunday, and was accompanied to the station by many officers of the Army, Volunteers, and civil authorities. During his absence, which will be short, the Segundo Cabo, Gen. Emiliano Calleja, is in charge. The journals report Jovellar's reception at Colon, Santo Domingo, and other points on his route as enthusiastic. He had arrived at Cienfuegos on Tuesday evening.

Notwithstanding the news from Spain and the official reports of recent successes over the insurgents, gold, that sure indicator of the public sentiment, has fallen but five per cent, and is now quoted firm at 210. Yesterday's *Diario*, in reference to the report of further reinforcements, declares that the valiant resolution to send 40,000 more men to Cuba, after having sent recently 28,000 in less than three months, signifies that the King, the Government, and the whole nation are determined to employ all the force necessary to restore peace to Cuba, and this resolution is the best reply that can be given to the absurd rumors in circulation for some time past regarding treaties with the insurgents, autonomic concessions, violent social changes, &c., the tendency of which is to inspire a belief that Spain is exhausted by the struggle and desirous of finishing it by making concessions which would be humiliating. The *Diario* also refers to Minister Calderon Collante's declaration in his recent memorandum to Spanish diplomatic representatives that Spain can only, after obtaining a complete victory, concede to Cuba all the liberties which, were it not for the insurrection, she would now be in the enjoyment of. There are now in the Island of Cuba not less than one hundred and forty thousand armed men, including the Volunteers; and as the Government has decided to send over 40,000 more soldiers, there will soon be 180,000 combatants in Cuba, the largest army ever accumulated in a territory inhabited by 1,300,000 inhabitants, and it is impossible that so great a number of combatants should not obtain complete victory within a few months. The sanguine *Diario* sees already, in its mind's eye, the 40,000 men landed in Cuba.

The last official reports regarding insurgent operations are as follows: On the 13th an important convoy left Paso Real, in the Sagua district, guarded by an escort of 150 men, and was furiously attacked by an insurgent force of 400 men, as stated officially, who kept up an obstinate skirmish of over an hour, but were finally repulsed by the Spanish troops, with a loss of nine killed, the Spanish losing two killed and nine wounded. On the same date Major Canellas' column had two encounters with a rebel band of thirty to forty mounted men at Hato Viejo and Melones, and dispersed them with loss. On the 17th, at the estate San Francisco, a force of sixteen guerrillas dispersed forty or fifty mounted insurgents. On the afternoon of the 19th Major Canellas' column dispersed the band commanded by the Cuban leader "El Ynglesito," Harry Reeves, killing four of their number and wounding many, among the latter the insurgent Captain Brigido Gonzales, and Lieut. Arcucibia. One prisoner was taken and a quantity of effects captured. From another source I learn that Reeves' band, which burned the "Hatney" estate completely about the 10th of this month, and was reported in this dispatch to have been dispersed by Major Canellas' column, had made its appearance again on the "Hatney" estate, and left word that he had not yet concluded his operations, and still had a long list of estates to attend to.

The Napoles column, in charge of Major Elizoga, operating in the district of Santa Clara, is reported to have killed four insurgents and wounded many others on the night of the 19th, besides capturing a large quantity of saddles, shoes, tools of all descriptions, machetes, and other arms. The Cardenas column, Major Zurbano commanding, during recent operations had destroyed five encampments. The *Trocha* of Cigo de Avila of the 16th states that the Governor, being informed of the existence of a rebel band of about a hundred men in his district, ordered a force of 120 men from the Moron Volunteers and other forces to leave the latter place at dawn on the 9th; and by marching at night and keeping quiet during the day, on the 12th this force attacked the insurgents at San Francisco del Ytabo, and after a brisk fight dispersed them completely, killing five men and making several prisoners, one of whom had acted as scout for the insurgents for seven years. The official reports contain further details of operations, but they are all of slight interest.

The Mexican Juvenile Opera Company finished a very successful season at the Tacon last Monday evening, to a "crowded house." They proceed to Cardenas and Matanzas for a few performances, and will then return to Mexico. The French Opera Bouffe Company of Mr. C. A. Chizzola arrived from Mexico by the French steamer on Tuesday, and opened their season at the Tacon last night, in "Giroflé-Girofla." The Havanese received their old favorites, Mme. Geoffroy and MM. De Querey and Duplan with hearty applause.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 2.—The Committee on the Depression of Trade met here to-day. Messrs. Perley and Baldwin were examined. The former said all that was wanted to relieve the lumber trade was the free admission of lumber into the American markets. Mr. Baldwin explained that it could go through the Champlain Canal to New-York in bond, but not if it were intended for exportation. The Americans were willing to allow Canadians to use her canals on paying the same rate as they did themselves. Two employes of the sugar-refining firm of Redpath & Co., of Montreal, will be given an opportunity of laying their case before the members immediately upon the financial statement being delivered. This firm stopped their works and discharged all the hands, some three hundred in number. Refiners complain that the incidences of tariff on sugars are against them. They also charge great unfairness on the part of the United States Government in allowing an excessive drawback on sugar refined in that country and exported. The committee and the deputation had a long interview, and the latter expressed themselves pleased with the attention paid to their representatives. Early next week one of the principals in the Montreal refining firm will be examined before the committee, and probably one or two gentlemen engaged in the sugar importing trade will also be invited to give evidence.

MURDER IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—About 8 o'clock this evening a woman alighted from a carriage in front of the residence of Dr. E. G. Garner, a prominent physician, and ascending the steps, rang the door bell. The Doctor opened the door, when the woman drew a pistol and fired, the ball passing through his lungs, and inflicting a wound from which he cannot recover, though, at this hour, 11 o'clock, he is still alive. The woman was soon arrested. Her name is Jennie F. Miller. Some years ago her husband, and subsequently her brother died. She afterward became insane, and the cause of her shooting seems to have been a delusion that Dr. Garner killed her husband and brother.

TAMPERING WITH BILLS IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, March 2.—Some days ago a bill of considerable interest to Leavenworth passed the Legislature and was printed in the Leavenworth papers in a garbled form. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and to-day reported that Senator Johnson, of Leavenworth, was guilty of tampering with the bill. Mr. Johnson has been crazy all the evening, and has twice attempted to kill himself.

BRIBERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 2.—In the House, to-day, Mr. Kimball, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a charge, based on authority of Lieut. Gov. Knight, that $10,000 had been paid members as bribes to carry through the new prison scheme. The matter will receive immediate investigation.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW—CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS RECOMMENDED—THE SHIPPING ACT INDORSED—THE DUTY ON FOREIGN WOOL.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock presiding. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the following new members were elected: Elijah Alliger, No. 120 Broadway; Daniel H. Baldwin, No. 34 Pine street; John F. Halsted, No. 153 Broadway; George D. Nichols, No. 477 Broadway; William Hall Penfold, No. 128 Front street; Roswell Skeel, No. 107 Water street; Edward A. Whittemore, No. 346 Broadway. On motion of Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, the matter of making arrangements for the reception of the National Board of Trade, which is to meet in this City on June 27, was referred to the delegation from the Chamber to that body. On motion, Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Elliot C. Cowdin, Henry F. Spaulding, Josiah M. Fiske, and George Wilson were appointed a committee to make arrangements for celebrating the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the Chamber. Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin next submitted a series of resolutions opposing a repeal of the Bankrupt law. He said:

Two years ago I had the honor of preparing a memorial to Congress on the subject of the national Bankrupt law—its modification, not its repeal—and urging its adoption by this Chamber. At that time the House of Representatives of the United States had hastily passed an act repealing the then existing Bankrupt law, and its fate was awaiting the action of the Senate. Such is precisely the case now. The present House of Representatives has passed a bill repealing the law, and it is now before the Senate for consideration. Under these circumstances the Executive Committee of the Chamber have requested me to prepare, in their behalf, and submit for your approval such resolutions as the occasion requires to confirm and maintain the former action of the Chamber, and I beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York did, on the 8th day of January, 1874, with great unanimity, express its sense that a National Bankrupt law is an essential part of our American system, and while advising important amendments and modifications, which experience had shown to be necessary, deplored the repeal of the present law; and

Whereas, We have seen with much regret that an act providing for its total repeal has recently passed the House of Representatives of the United States; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York confirm and reiterate the views expressed in their memorial to Congress of 1874. That in their opinion the repeal of the existing Bankrupt law would be highly detrimental to the best interests of business men of all classes, whether debtors or creditors, throughout the entire country. That they believe these interests will be better promoted by amending the existing law than by its total repeal.

Resolved, That it is neither prudent nor statesman, like to abandon a system which, when properly developed, is so eminently calculated to promote justice, equity, and fair dealing between man and man, and which the experience of centuries has engrafted indelibly upon the laws and usages of the foremost civilized and commercial nations of the globe.

Resolved, That to be compelled, by the repeal of the National Bankrupt law, to recur to the thirty-seven different and conflicting systems of insolvency existing under State laws, thereby reviving the sharp practices of attachments, assignments, and the preference of creditors, would be most unwise and highly prejudicial to the best interests of the business community throughout the Union.

Resolved, That the hitherto unsatisfactory operation of the present law is no real ground of discouragement, in view of the frequent alterations and modifications which the Bankruptcy laws of other countries have undergone for their better adaptation to the requirements of the people.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber it is the duty of Congress so to modify the present law, in the light of the experience of the past eight years of its operation, as to prevent, as far as possible, existing abuses under it, by adopting more stringent measures for the treatment of dishonest debtors, by extending the time within which criminal prosecutions for obtaining credit under false representations may be brought, and executions, sales, transfers, mortgages, and preferential judgments may be contested, thereby rendering the system more in consonance with the interests of honest men, whether debtors or creditors.

Resolved, That the section of the former Bankrupt law known as the fifty per cent. clause ought to be restored, as it would serve to check speculation, and promote prudence in business affairs, by preventing a discharge of debtors through the simple filing of a petition in bankruptcy—a practice which not only impairs the sanctity of obligations, but is most pernicious to public morals.

Mr. R. H. McCurdy seconded the resolutions, and suggested the appointment of a committee to prepare amendments to the act. Mr. Yates and Col. Conkling thought that the resolutions should be printed and considered at a future meeting. The resolutions, however, were put and carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles submitted a condensation of the laws bearing upon the currency question, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Elwell, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws, submitted a report in favor of the present Shipping act and against the amendments proposed in Congress by Mr. Ward. The report concludes as follows:

We believe that the passage of the bill now before the House of Representatives and introduced by Hon. Elijah Ward would not only destroy all that is now valuable in the Shipping act, but would take from the United States Circuit Courts and place in the hands of the Treasury Department the appointing power, which we think would be detrimental to its interests as well as a pecuniary burden to the Government.

Mr. Yates opposed the report, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the motion was not seconded, and after remarks from Capt. Snow in favor of the present state of things, the report was adopted.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution remonstrating against the decision of the Treasury Department by which the duty on foreign wool is increased. Up to 1866 the duty on carpet wool of less than twelve cents in value was three cents, and on over twelve cents in value six cents. In 1866 a law was passed by which, if the charges of shipping, added to the value of the wool, carried it beyond twelve cents, it should pay one cent additional duty. In 1867, a new tariff was established, which declared that the cost of shipment should not be added to the value, and this law was observed up to a recent period. But in preparing the Revised Statutes the old law of 1866, which had been repealed by the act of 1867, was, he said, smuggled into the Revised Statutes. From July, 1872, to November, 1875, wool came in as formerly, but in the Fall of 1875 somebody found out that the old provision of the law of 1866 was included in the Revised Statutes; the attention of the Treasury Department was called to it, and they directed the Collectors of Customs to enforce the law which had been repealed. The importers objected and protested against this action, and the matter was now in the hands of the Attorney General. Mr. Phillips' resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Commerce, and the Chamber then adjourned.

THE RIVER WALL.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION ON GEN. GRAHAM'S PLAN—THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WALL.

The report of the special commission appointed by Mayor Wickham to investigate the work on the river wall at the foot of Canal and King streets, has been laid before the Dock Commissioners. The commission comprised Messrs. Quincy A. Gillmore, John Newton, and William E. Worthin, who began their investigations in November last. Each gentleman made a separate report on some of the minor points involved, but a general report was subsequently drawn up which has been signed by all the Commissioners, and from this and the explanations of Mr. Greene, the engineer, the following facts are taken: The wall is intended to extend from Grand street, East River, around the Battery to Little Twelfth street, North River, for the purpose of forming a permanent boundary and preventing all further encroachments. It was commenced under the supervision of Gen. McClellan, who finished a small portion of it. It was found that the river bottom consisted of some ten to forty feet of soft mud, beneath which were seventy to eighty feet of sand. According to Gen. McClellan's plan, piles were driven through the mud and into the sand, and on them blocks of air-dried concrete were placed. For two feet below low-water mark and five feet above high-water mark the wall was to have a granite facing, being filled in behind with rubble. Concrete blocks weighing from twenty to forty tons each were used. In 1874 Gen. Graham, the engineer of the department, took charge, and, believing that he could save the department from eighteen to twenty per cent. on the cost of the wall by introducing a modification of Gen. McClellan's method of laying the concrete blocks, he proceeded to put his plan in practice. His idea was that the concrete should be laid under water by the wet plan, not in blocks, and that thus a monolithic wall could be formed, which, it is admitted by experts, was a very excellent idea, provided it could be carried out. Gen. Graham proceeded with the work at the foot of Canal and King streets until his resignation, at which time about three hundred and twenty-five feet of wall had been completed. His successor, Mr. Greene, was then instructed by the Dock Commissioners to examine the wall, and he reported that, in his opinion, it was not safe nor durable. The Commissioners' investigation was, of course, much more thorough. They began by sending down divers and sinking test-pits, and some curious discoveries were made. Commissioner Newton reported that he could easily penetrate the wall to the depth of fourteen to twenty-four inches, and seams were found extending into the wall seventy-one inches in some places; besides which, a large portion of the face of the concrete had fallen off, so that the front row of piles was exposed and the granite facing above was left entirely without support. In order, however, to obtain a further and more complete understanding of the matter, an experiment was tried. A box was made to hold from eighty to eighty-five tons of concrete, which was sunk, and the concrete was then poured into the box. The work was done by the same men and under the supervision of the same foreman as those employed by Gen. Graham, the General himself being present during the progress of the work. After remaining under water two months the box was raised, and the wood work being removed it was found that a very large portion of the concrete had become disintegrated, the piles being exposed. This test was considered conclusive, and the Commissioners condemned both the material and the method of laying. Gen. Graham used as the components of his concrete one part of Portland cement to two of sand, and four to four and a half of broken stone. This was allowed to be a very good mixture for dry work, but not for such work as that which Gen. Graham had undertaken, the Portland cement not setting well in water. Gen. Graham called attention to the fact that the piers of a bridge over the Thames, in England, had been built in this manner, and that the work was successful; and also that along the Mediterranean it was common to build sea-walls and docks by the wet method. To this the Commissioners reply that the piers of the bridge in question were incased in iron cylinders, and that the walls and docks in the Mediterranean are constructed of a very different kind of concrete to that used here, and that consequently there could be no analogy between the cases. The Commissioners, in concluding their report, recommend that the wall built by Gen. Graham be allowed to stand, and that it be supported by a strong timber platform, with a rubble wall behind. The decay of the wall, they think, will be very gradual, and that no danger need be apprehended. According to Gen. McClellan's plan the cost of the wall would have been about $400 per lineal foot, including dredging, but this estimate was made when prices of labor and material were much higher than they are at present. The joint report of the three Commissioners is dated Feb. 18. It is accompanied by a series of photographs and diagrams showing the result of their experiment with a single block of concrete laid under Gen. Graham's plan, and the condition of the wall so far as it could be ascertained by divers. About $100,000 have so far been expended on the wall.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 2

SENATE.

THE PORT OF GENESEE, N. Y.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill to extend to the port of Genesee, N. Y., the privileges of sections 2,990 to 2,997 Revised Statutes, inclusive, in regard to the transportation of merchandise. The bill was then laid over at the request of Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Conkling gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as a Senator from the State of Louisiana, upon which Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, was entitled to the floor. Mr. EDMUNDS said he was not well enough to go on with his remarks, and asked that the resolution be laid over until to-morrow. This was granted.

THE MISSION TO GREECE.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, presented a communication from the Department of State, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, transmitting copies of correspondence between the King of Greece and the American Minister at Athens, in relation to the continuance of the mission of the United States to that country. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The following bills on the calendar were passed:

THE DISTRICT INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Washington City Inebriate Asylum in the District of Columbia was then taken up. The Committee on the District of Columbia reported in favor of striking out the eleventh section of the bill, which provides that no person shall sell liquor within one-fourth of a mile of the asylum under penalty of $50 for each offense. After some discussion the question was taken on concurring in the recommendation of the committee, and was decided in the negative—yeas 19, nays 25.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, moved an amendment to the section, providing that the location of said asylum shall not be nearer than one-fourth of a mile to the corporate limits of the City of Washington. Agreed to.

Other amendments of the committee, striking out the section exempting the property from taxation and providing that no money shall be appropriated by the United States to aid in the construction or support of said institution, were agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

PENSIONERS OF 1812.

The Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers," approved Feb. 14, 1871, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, was read by title, and was recommitted to the Committee on Pensions.

NEW-MEXICO.

The Senate bill to enable the people of New-Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the said State in the Union on an equal footing with the original States, was read by title. Objection was made to its present consideration.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, said the bill was an exact copy of that which passed the Senate at the last session, and he did not think it would lead to much debate. After some discussion it was agreed that the bill should be the special order for Wednesday of next week, providing it did not displace any appropriation bill or the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback.

A number of other bills on the private calendar were passed, and the Senate, at 4:35, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REDEMPTION OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN SILVER.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $163,000 to provide for engraving, printing, and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coins in the denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, and to provide for such redemption until the whole amount of fractional currency is redeemed. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

SUSPENDED ENTRIES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring valid all suspended entries of public lands in which the Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that patents shall issue, and which have been confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General, and repealing section 2,452 of the Revised Statutes. After explanation by Mr. Sayler the bill was passed.

A RAILROAD GRANT FORFEITED.

Mr. GOODIN, of Kansas, from the same committee, reported the bill declaring forfeited to the United States and subject only to homestead entry all the lands granted by act of 6th March, 1863, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Leavenworth, Kan., to the Neosho River, such grant having been forfeited by limitation of law. After an explanation by Mr. Goodin and some discussion the bill was passed.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY BILL.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, of New-York, the House at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill to carry into effect the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Wood spoke at length in support of the bill, and at the close of his remarks the committee, without action on the bill, arose.

The Belknap case (reported in full elsewhere) occupied the remainder of the session, and the House then, at 6:15, adjourned, when it was announced that the Democratic caucus, which had been fixed for to-night, had been adjourned till Saturday night.

A SANITARY LAW TO BE TESTED.

Mr. A. A. Brett, President of the New-York Shipowners' Association, sent two vessels to the Brooklyn side of the East River, on Wednesday, loaded with sugar and molasses, with instructions to their Captains to unload their cargoes without obtaining the permit required by a certain section of the Brooklyn Sanitary Code. The names of the vessels were the Gazette and Nellie Houston, commanded respectively by Capt. Dickson and Capt. Brewster, and one of them was moored at Pinto's and the other at Robinson's stores. The object of the action of Mr. Brett was to test the validity of the ordinance, the association which he represents claiming that the charge of $1 for the permit in question was a tax on commerce which was unconstitutional. The Captains of the vessels went to the Health Officer in Brooklyn and informed the Chief Clerk that they intended to unload their cargoes without obtaining the permit, and at the same time exhibited to him their pass from Quarantine. When informed that if they did so they would be liable to arrest, they replied that they were aware of that, and that their object was to test the law in the case. They were accordingly arrested and taken before Justice Walsh. The examination of the case was adjourned to Monday morning.

POLICE ORDERS.

Superintendent Walling yesterday issued to the Captains of Police a general order in relation to the enforcement of Corporation ordinances as follows:

There appears to be a want of uniformity in the several precincts as to the manner of enforcing the Corporation ordinances. While it is important that the ordinances should be strictly enforced, it is also important that they should be enforced alike in each precinct. Commanding officers of precincts or squads will therefore instruct the members of their command that, while they must be vigilant in enforcing the ordinances, they will only arrest for violations of the ordinances when they see the offense committed; in other cases they will obtain the name of the party committing the offense and make complaint to the Corporation Attorney as heretofore. In cases where there are obstructions on the sidewalk or in the street, in violation of the ordinances, and the name of the party who caused such obstruction to be so placed cannot be obtained, you will make report to the Bureau of Incumbrances, in order that such obstruction may be removed forthwith.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LAWRENCE EXTRADITION CASE.

United States District Attorney Bliss has filed with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court his replication to the plea of the counsel of Charles L. Lawrence, under indictment for forgery, the latter claiming that the accused was a British citizen, and could only be tried on the extradition charges. District Attorney Bliss admits in his answer that Lawrence is of English birth, but claims that he is a naturalized American citizen, and sets forth the particulars of his extradition for forgery. He denies that the order of the President or of the Attorney General were intended to enforce in Lawrence's favor any rights guaranteed to him by any arrangements between the American and the British Governments, and denies the existence of any such agreements. He then gives copies of the correspondence between himself and the Attorney General, the substance of which has already been published, and amounts to instructions to try Lawrence on the extradition charges first, and if he was acquitted to then hold him until further instructions. Regarding further correspondence in the matter, District Attorney Bliss states that on Jan. 8 he transmitted to the Attorney General a copy of the new indictment against Lawrence for what is called the "Blanding forgery," which was the one chiefly referred to in the extradition papers, and is the one on which he is now arraigned. On Jan. 10 the Attorney General telegraphed not to try Lawrence until further orders. On Jan. 27 he gave instructions that if any attempt was made to bail Lawrence to have the bail put at the highest possible figure, and to insist on bail on the other indictments. On Feb. 9 the Attorney General telegraphed to delay no longer, and to use every means to prevent an attempt to escape. He holds, in conclusion, that the offences specified in the indictment are the same as in the warrant of extradition, and says if the court ought to take any cognizance of the instructions sent to him, then he is not prohibited from the prosecution of this indictment.

THE STRIKING TAILORS.

The striking tailors formerly employed by Brooks Brothers, of Bond street, who were arrested on Wednesday last while standing in front of the complainants' store, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court. After a long examination, Eugene Bowcier, of No. 440 East Twelfth street, and John Higgins, of No. 78 Eldridge street, were each fined $10, and compelled to give $500 bail to keep the peace for six months. The remaining ten prisoners were discharged. Mr. John E. Brooks, the junior member of the firm, refusing to make any complaint against them. William O. Linthicum, of No. 174 Fifth avenue, yesterday appeared before Justice Kilbreth and entered a complaint of disorderly conduct against Herman Lechshied, Louis Gordosky, and George Newton, three tailors formerly employed by him, but who had left because of his refusal to discharge the non-union journeymen working for him. It appeared from his affidavit that the three, in company with some ten or a dozen others, had endeavored to intimidate many of his employes while they were attempting to leave the establishment on Wednesday last. The prisoners were each fined $10, and compelled to give bonds in $500 to keep the peace for six months.

A POLICE OFFICER ACQUITTED.

The second trial of Officer Kerrin Finnerty, of the First Precinct, charged with outraging the person of Maggie Igol, a girl of sixteen, on the Battery, was begun before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Finnerty and another officer, named Mulvey, who were on duty on the Battery when the complainant and another girl landed at the Hamilton Ferry, and of whom they, as alleged, asked the way to the Ninth avenue cars, were charged with committing the outrage on the Battery, and repeating the offense at the Eastern Hotel, into which they took the girls. The particulars of the case were fully reported in THE TIMES at the first trial, in November last. After the cross-examination by Mr. Howe of the girl Igol, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell said that from the deportment and manners of the complaining witness on the witness stand, and the manner in which she had conducted herself while giving her testimony, he considered it would be unjust and unsafe to ask a jury to find the prisoner guilty, and would, therefore, abandon the prosecution. By direction of Recorder Hackett, who concurred in the remarks of Mr. Bell, the jury acquitted Finnerty, and a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Mulvey.

THE CITY'S SUIT AGAINST GENET.

An inquest was taken before Judge Donohue and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the suit brought by the City against Henry W. Genet for frauds in the building of the Harlem Court-house. Robert G. Hatfield, of the Controller's office, and Levi Adams, of the Committee of Investigation, were the only witnesses examined. No one appeared on behalf of Genet. It was shown that warrants to the amount of $268,580 48 in all were drawn for the erection of the building. Experts appraised the value of the structure at $50,000, and of the lots at $19,000, making together $69,000. This amount deducted from that drawn left about two hundred thousand dollars fraudulently obtained. Fifty thousand dollars of this was waived on behalf of the City, and judgment was asked for the remainder, with interest from Jan. 1, 1871, amounting in all to $204,250. This amount was allowed by the jury. An allowance of $2,500 for counsel fees was then given to the plaintiffs by the court.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Sheldin vs. Ray.—The plaintiffs sue as partners, and a denial of knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to such partnership is made by the defendant. An offset or counter-claim is also averred by the defendant. The answer may be false, but I do not see how I can hold it to be frivolous. (Young vs. Kent, 46 N. Y., 672; Thompson vs. Erie Railway Company, 45 N. Y., 468.) The case is one which can be put upon the short calendar and tried very speedily. Motion denied, without costs.

Moodey vs. De Moodey.—I will sign the order in this case upon the amendment being inserted which is proposed by counsel in his points.

Stanley vs. Berger.—The affidavit on which the order sought to be set aside was granted is not among the papers.

Smith vs. Keech.—Motion to overrule as frivolous is granted with costs, and judgment directed for plaintiff.

Jora vs. Moller.—The case of Maghen vs. Duncan, 31 Barb. 87, seems to me to sustain the rights of the Sheriff to tax the item which is disputed.

Schuyler vs. Stevens.—An allowance of $150 is granted to the defendant.

Tadiken vs. Cantrell.—Motion for leave to file and serve a new undertaking is granted on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Lindsay vs. Lindsay.—This motion must be denied, without costs. Snyder vs. Snyder, 3 Barb., 624; Jones vs. Jones, 2 Barb., 146.

Haight vs. Nisbet.—Motion to vacate attachment is denied on these grounds: 1. Delay in making motion. 2. The court should not, on a mere motion, try the question whether Nisbet was so much indebted to his partners as to have no interest in the property attached. 3. The remedy of the other partners would seem to be by action; Borcher vs. Rourbler, 4 Abb., 396. 4. The other parties not being parties to this action cannot make a motion therein; 13 Barb., 412. 5. The question sought to be disposed of by this motion can be more deliberately examined at the trial. 6. The defendant may advance the cause under Rule 45.

Schneider vs. Reimer.—The amount of bail required by the order of arrest seems to be excessive. I shall reduce the amount to $1,000.

Stotts vs Cantrell.—Granted.

Machado vs. Salters.—Motion to appoint a Receiver is denied, without costs, and with leave to renew. Opinion.

Anderson vs. Jacobs.—One of the objections assigned by the plaintiff for returning the undertaking was that it was not joint and several. (See Hart's affidavit.) The undertaking not having been submitted, I cannot pass upon that question. Counsel for plaintiff, during the argument, referred to a certain case as conclusive authority against this motion. I do not find any reference to the case in the papers. Let the undertaking be submitted on or before Friday, March 3. Counsel may also hand in authorities if they desire to do so.

Chase vs. Sperling.—As to part of the claim the answer alleges that the terms of credit had not expired when action was commenced. I cannot overrule such an answer as frivolous, as there is no allegation that the plaintiffs are partners, or sue as such, in allegation in the answer in respect to the firm of Chase, Stewart & Co. seems to be irrelevant. If the effect of the answer is to admit that a portion of the plaintiff's claim is due, the remedy would seem to be under section 244 of the code.

Smith vs. Wright.—In this case I deem it proper to order a reference to take the testimony of the parties, also have made affidavits, and shall direct the matter to stand over until the Referee can report.

Danby vs. McKenzie et al.—The right of the plaintiff to the relief which he seeks is, in view of the denial and allegations contained in the answer, altogether too doubtful to justify the continuance of the preliminary injunction. Motion to continue the injunction is denied, with costs. The injunction is not among the papers handed in.

Burrell vs. Perry.—I understand the counsel for the judgment creditor to concede that the debtor might, by a formal motion to stay proceedings, relieve himself from this examination. This being so, and an affidavit having been filed by the debtor setting forth the proceedings in Bankruptcy, I shall regard what the counsel terms a suggestion "of the bankruptcy of the defendant as a motion" on the part of the defendant, made upon the return of the order for his exemption from examination on account of the bankruptcy proceedings. (R. S. U. S., 5,106.) I think that the order should be vacated. The question is important, and should be presented to the General Term.

Auffmordt vs. Goldstein.—I am very strongly inclined to the opinion that the defendant has not been in "actual" custody within the meaning of the 288th section of the Code. No brief has been submitted by the counsel for the defendant. As the case involves the liberty of the citizen, I will appoint a further hearing for Friday, the 3d of March, 10 A. M., when counsel on either side may be heard or may present points or briefs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Weil vs. Borchardt.—Findings settled and signed.

Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.—The proof clearly shows that the defendant sold an imitation of the article put up by plaintiff; the plaintiff is entitled to a perpetual injunction, with costs.

Blackwell vs. Armstrong.—The proof clearly shows that the defendant sold an imitation of the article put up by plaintiff; the plaintiff is entitled to a perpetual injunction, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Orders Granted.—Leonard vs. Wilde; Constantine vs. Rapp; Lombard vs. Forrester; Tyng vs. Marsh; Rust vs. Hauslet; Strange et al. vs. Archer et al.

Kursheedt vs. Nauheim; Same vs. Same; Kursheedt vs. Meyer et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

By Judge Speir.

Crosby vs. Watts.—Case and exception ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Campbell vs McEwen.—Receiver appointed.

COURT NOTES.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court by the Government against Samuel Adams, Frank Adams, and W. H. Adams to recover $130,000, debt and penalties, it being alleged that they did not affix stamps to certain manufactures of bitters. Suits were also begun against Hickson W. Field, Jr., and Eleanor K. Jay, in $6,000 each, to recover alleged succession taxes.

John Facer, of No. 331 West Thirty-eighth street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, on the charge of stealing $300 which had been intrusted to the care of Theodore Tooker, of No. 1,265 Broadway. The theft was committed on May 18, 1873, but Facer was only arrested yesterday, and having pleaded guilty, was committed to answer in default of $1,500 bail.

The old case of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company against Gen. Sturm and others, growing out of the Maximilian troubles in Mexico, was brought to the attention of Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiffs for the continuance of an injunction heretofore had in the case restraining the execution of judgments, for which about $50,000 is now held by the Superior Court. The case will be fully argued to-day.

The case of Sophia Seward against the Pullman Palace Car Company was tried before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff in the action sues to recover $1,089, the value of jewelry, &c., which she alleges was stolen from her while she occupied a state-room in one of the defendant's cars during the night of Aug. 28, 1873. In defense, the company say that they were not in charge of the cars, but that these were under the control of the Erie and Atlantic Sleeping-car Company, at the time. Besides this, they allege negligence on the plaintiff's part.

In the case of Euphemia M. Machado against Theodore Salters, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, denied a motion for the appointment of a Receiver during the pendency of the action. The suit grows out of an old will made in 1854 by the defendant's grandfather, by which a large amount of property was left to three Executors. Two of these were removed at their own request, and Lansing Prime, the remaining one, is said to be insolvent, and is accused of having wasted about forty thousand dollars of the trust funds. The suit itself is brought for the appointment of a new Trustee, and pending the action the present application for a Receiver was made.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
71—Hardin vs. Corbett.	210—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Florence.
86—Clough vs. Borst.	257—Rosenstein vs. Rosenstein.
90—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Stern.	274—Veiller vs. Gillman.
93—Plummet vs. Tompkins.	300—Kline vs. Kennedy &c.
99—Paoli Belt Co. vs. Gordon.	330—Gardner vs. The Mayor, &c.
100—Gordon vs. Paoli Belt Co.	331—Porter vs. Kennedy.
106—Reichert vs. Accumulating Fund Ass'n.	334—Peyser vs. Von Schoening.
132—Tetens vs. Bookman.	335—Matter of Spohr.
153—Page vs. Page.	338—Matter of Rhinelander.
192—Getty, &c. vs. Devlin, &c.	340—Ellis vs. Foster.
197—Klein, &c., vs. Kennedy, &c.	341—Browne vs. Van Wyck.
209—Bright vs. Mil. & St Paul R. R. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January term continued. Held in Supreme Court, General Term room.

Case on—No. 2064—People vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1058—Payton vs. Finn.	2420—Owens vs. Pickert.
1756—Adjar vs. Bancroft.	1780—Odell et al. vs. Hartwright.
1751—Faulstick vs. Kammever.	2291—Germania Fire Ins. Co. vs. Black.
2498—Phillips vs. McLean et al.	2519—Buckmaster versus Meyer et al.
792—Union Trust Co. of N. H. vs. Phipp et al.	2407—Hanks vs. Greene.
1190—Same vs. Same.	2343—Goddard vs. Mower.
2426—Fisher et al. vs. McClure et al.	2349—Georgies vs. Otis.
2338—Leahy vs. Meyer et al.	2390—Ehret vs. Reynolds et al.
1708—Bauberg et al. vs. Meyer.	1411—Forepaugh vs. Bunker.
1504½—Fisher vs. Crosby.	2505—Levine, &c., vs. Levy et al.
1820½—Brodt vs. Scott.	2387—N. Y. Lith. and En. Co. vs. Viele.
1772½—N. Y. S. L'n & Trust Co. vs. Palmer, Jr., et al.	2502—Tindenmeyer vs. Brownson.
1858—Bank of British N. A. vs. Hubbell.	2480—Security Bank vs Hernstein et al.
1404—Koehler vs. Marshall et al.	2514—Butler et al. vs. Dunscomb.
2496—Caswell et al. vs. Hauswend.	1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on—No. 777—Duncan vs. Brennan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1454—Burns, Administrator, vs. Lutze et al.	1445—Reimer vs. Adolphi.
1473—Woods vs. Beams.	1441—Kavanagh vs. Foillion.
1302—Strutzer et al. vs. Third av. R. R. Co.	2284—Battersby vs. The Mayor.
2173—Wood vs. The Mayor.	1676—Hillman, Executor, vs. Raphael.
2174—Same vs. Same.	
1474—Le Tarve vs. Kellogg	1684—Cowie vs. The U. S. Marezzo Marble Co.
1453—Smith vs. Kelly.	
219—Schwartz vs. O'Brien	1653—Waudell vs. Spiro.
1471—Clarke vs. Dillion et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Case on—No. 1603—Frank vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Austin Black and John Dusenbury, subornation of perjury, continued.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In the assignment of Max Marks to Otto Andreas the assets are stated to be $1,971 13. A bond in $2,000 was ordered.

George Floyd has gone into bankruptcy. His liabilities are about six thousand dollars, and his assets consist merely of wearing apparel. There are nineteen creditors.

In the assignment of Frederick Wright to Jonas Phillips the liabilities are stated at $101,757 77, the nominal assets at $57,354 97, and the actual assets at $11,614 41.

The effects of the New-York Knitting Machine Company, of No. 682 Broadway, were sold by the Sheriff for $360, to satisfy a judgment of $300 obtained by Martin B. Brown.

James L. Davis & Son, grocers and commission merchants at No. 184 South street, have been compelled to ask an extension from their creditors for three, six, and nine months.

In the assignment of Julius M. Dubois to Albert Delouest the liabilities are $3,381 72; nominal assets, $3,295 80, and real assets, $836 43. A bond in $2,000 was ordered from the Assignee.

In the assignment of Joseph Briefner to Charles Schlang the liabilities are $1,428 18; nominal assets, $752 06, and actual assets $510 50. A bond in $800 was ordered from the Assignee.

The Eagle Condensed Milk Company, of No. 55 West Eighteenth street, is in the hands of a Receiver, Mr. B. Bartram. It was organized about four years ago with a capital of $75,000, George Conklin being the President. The factory at Amenia, Dutchess County, has just been sold by the Receiver to John G. Borden for $12,525.

James H. Baggett, of Baggett & Co., cotton, has gone into bankruptcy. His liabilities are distributed among fifty-two creditors, many of whom reside in Charleston, S. C. Among the largest creditors are Gilly & Co., $14,821 96; Jeffords & Co., $4,443 51; Colia & Co., $2,380 16; William Bernie, $2,013. His liabilities amount to $72,173 96, including accommodation paper $27,731. The assets are nominally $58,502, but they are entirely worthless.

The suspension of Henry M. Silverman, manufacturer of furs and caps at No. 554 Broadway, has caused considerable surprise in the trade. The firm has a large manufactory in Brooklyn, and has enjoyed the highest commercial credit. The main cause of the suspension is the general business depression. Messrs. Samuel Shethear and Martin Bates have been appointed a committee by the creditors to examine into the affairs of the firm, and they are busy with their investigation.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$6,000 T. P.&W.,B.D. 87	400 St. L., K. C.&N.Pf. 31½
1,000 O. & Miss. C.. 98¾	400 North-western... 42¼
19,000 do.......s3. 98⅞	100 do.......b3. 42¼
10,000 Long Isl'd 1st.102	100 do.......b30. 42⅜
600 A. & Pac. Tel...s3. 20	100 North-west. Pf... 63¼
200 Union Pacific..... 66¼	300 do.......s3. 63⅜
1500 Western Union.. 69	100 do......... 63½
200 do.......... 68⅞	100 Rock Island......110⅝
800 do.......... 69	10 do..........110⅛
600 do.......... 69⅛	500 Lake Shore........ 60⅜
2200 do.......... 69¼	400 do.......c. 60⅜
200 do.......c. 69⅜	1600 do.......... 60½
2800 do.......... 69⅜	700 do.......s3. 60⅝
4300 do.......... 69½	1200 do.......s3. 60¾
1000 do.......... 69⅝	20 do.......... 60⅞
100 do.......b3. 69⅜	10 do.......... 60¼
600 Pacific Mail...... 26¾	900 do.......s3. 60⅝
700 do.......... 26⅝	2700 do.......... 60¾
100 do.......... 26⅜	100 do.......s5. 60⅝
700 do.......... 26⅞	1000 Erie Railway.... 18⅛
10 do.....b10. 27¼	800 do.......... 18¼
1000 do.....s30. 26⅜	200 Ohio & Miss..... 20½
300 do.......... 26⅝	200 do.......s3. 20⅝
200 do.......... 26½	200 do.......... 20¾
100 do.......c. 26½	100 do.......s3. 20¾
50 do.......... 27	400 do.......s3. 20⅞
500 do.......... 26¾	200 N. Y. C. & H.....115¼
800 do.......... 26⅝	100 do.......c.115¼
200 do.......... 26½	300 St. Paul........ 42
36 do.......... 26⅞	200 do.......s3. 42
300 do.......... 26⅝	500 St. Paul Pf...... 79
400 do.......... 26¼	50 Tol. & Wab...... 4
500 do.......... 26⅛	100 do.......... 3¾
800 do.......... 26	200 Mich. Cen.....s3. 60
400 do.......... 25⅞	200 do.......... 60⅛
1800 do.......... 25¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. C. 6s, '81......12.123⅛	$50,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.......12.119
100,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n..b. c..119⅝	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b. c.123⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n..b. c..119½	15,000 do...........123¾
3,500 do...b. c..119⅝	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.........12.118⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........121⅝	750 do.b. c. c.118⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.103¼	300 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 69⅝
2,000 Tenn. 6s,o.b.c. 44½	2800 do.......s3. 69½
2,000 do.......... 44¼	25 do.......... 69¾
5,000 T. 6s, N. S.b.c. 42¼	300 do.......... 69⅝
12,000 do.......... 41½	300 do.......... 69½
15,000 S. C. 6s, new, Non-Fund... 4¾	500 do.......... 69⅝
	400 do.......... 69¾
1,000 C.&O.1st.C.on. 36½	800 do.......... 69⅞
1,000 C., B.&Q.con7s.109	1700 do.......... 70
1,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.109¼	300 do.......... 70⅛
11,000 do.......... 109⅜	800 do.......... 70
4,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div.... 94⅞	300 do.......... 69⅞
	2500 do.......... 70
15,000 do.......... 95	800 do.......... 70⅛
4,000 M. & St. P.. C. & M. Div.... 98¾	650 do.......... 70¼
	725 do.......... 70⅛
3,000 Mich. So. S. F.109½	820 do.......... 70¼
1,000 Mich. So. 2d..105	700 do.......... 70¼
5,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'87.105	600 do.......b3. 70¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st.C.12[illegible]½	700 do.......s3. 70⅛
1,000 Ohio & M. Con. 98⅝	20 do.......... 70⅜
5,000 do......b. c. 98½	700 do.......... 70⅜
1,000 W. Pac. Bds...101	900 do.......b3. 70¼
17,000 Un. Pac. 1st...105¾	200 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 60⅜
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91¼	200 do.......b3. 60½
3,000 do.......... 91½	100 Union Pacific.b. c. 66½
1,000 So. P. B. of Mo. 70¼	36 do.......... 66¼
1,000 do.......... 70½	100 do.......... 67
5,000 C. P. 1st. C. & O. Br.....b. c. 94⅞	1100 L.S.& M.So.bc.s3 60¾
	300 do.......... 60⅞
5,000 do.....b30. 95	300 do.......... 61
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 90	100 do.......c. 61
1,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.... 66	1000 do.......s3. 61⅛
	2900 do.......... 61⅛
1,000 T. & W. C. C... 47	400 do.......... 61½
6,000 T.,P.&W.C.b.c. 46	200 do.......... 61¼
2,000 Erie 1st......109½	1200 do.......s3. 61⅛
1,000 T.,C.S.& D.1st. 60⅛	1100 do.......... 61¼
5,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.110½	800 do.......s3. 61⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. C...103	400 do.......... 61½
9 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 88½	900 do.......s3. 61⅜
28 Merchants Bank.119	300 do.......s3. 61¼
10 Ninth Nat. Bank. 80	900 do.......... 61⅜
10 Bank of Republic. 86	200 Ill. Central..b. c.101¾
10 Consol. Coal..... 45½	400 C. & N. W.b. c. s3. 42⅛
40 do.......... 45¼	500 do.......... 42¼
59 D. & H. Can..b. c.120½	300 do.......... 42¼
200 Quick.Min.Co.b.c. 18½	300 do.......... 42⅜
10 U.S. Trust Co.b.c.340	100 do.......s3. 42½
50 Amer. Express... 62½	100 do.......... 42⅜
15 do.....b.c. 62⅛	400 do.......... 42½
50 do.......... 62½	100C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 63¼
50 U. S. Express..b.c. 73⅜	300 do.......... 63¾
12 Wells-Far. Ex.b.c. 87¼	15 C. R. of N. J..b. c.107⅛
300 Panama.....b. c.132½	50 do.......... 107¼
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 25⅝	300 C. & R. I.....b. c.110⅜
600 do.......... 25½	50 do.......... 110½
1200 do.......... 25⅝	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 42¼
100 do.......c. 25⅝	100 do.......c. 42⅜
800 do.......... 25¾	100C.,M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 78¾
100 do.......c. 25⅞	400 do.......... 79
1200 do.......... 25⅞	400 T., Wab. & W.b.c. 3½
3250 do.......... 26	600 do.......... 3⅝
1500 do.....s30. 26	67 N. J. Railroad.....142½
3800 do.......... 26⅛	80 Mor. & Es....b. c.105
900 do.......... 26¼	25 M., K. & T...b. c. 12
1300 do.....s60. 26	100 do.......... 12¼
100 do.....s10. 26⅛	100S.L.,K.C.&N.P.bc. 31½
1800 do.......... 26¼	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 21
1100 do.......... 26⅜	200 do.......... 21⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.c.115½	200 do.......... 21¼
200 do.......... 115½	1600 Erie R....b c. b3. 18¼
6 Alb. & Susq..b. c.103	600 do.......s3. 18⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$8,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 41½	500 Pacific Mail..... 26⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 41½	200 do.......... 26¼
2,000 L. & Nash.Con. 92	800 do.......... 26⅜
1,000 Un.Pac. 1st....105½	300 do.......... 26⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 90	100 do.......c. 26⅛
200 Mich. Cen.....b3. 60¼	100 do.......b3. 26¼
1000 Lake Shore....s3. 61⅜	500 Erie Railway..... 18⅛
3200 do.......... 61¼	100 do.......s3. 17⅞
600 do.......s3. 61⅛	2100 do.......b3. 18
200 West. Union...s3. 70⅛	3300 do.......... 17⅞
100 do.......c. 70¼	1700 do.......... 17¾
1800 do.......... 70⅜	500 do.......... 17⅝
200 do.......s3. 70¼	1000 do.......... 17½
600 do.......... 70⅛	900 do.......... 17⅜
1525 do.......... 70	100 Panama..........135
1800 do.......... 69⅞	100 Union Pacific... 67
1000 do.......... 69¾	50 do.......... 66¾
2100 do.......... 69⅞	100 North-western.s3.42½
100 St. Paul Pf. 79⅛	100 do.......... 42⅜
100 Tol. & Wabash... 3¾	100 St. Paul....s3. 42¼
80 do.......... 4	100 do.......... 42⅛
100 Rock Island....110⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo.Pf. 28
100 Ohio & Miss.... 21	100 St. L. & Iron M... 25
400 do.......... 20⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s,R.,'81.123⅛	$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67..........121⅝
5,000 U.S 5-20C.,'65.118⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 Tenn.6s,u. S's. 41	800 Pacific Mail...b.c. 26¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n... 42	700 do.......s3. 26¼
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 73	200 do.......... 26⅛
20,000 do.....b. c. 73	700 do.......... 26⅛
5,000 Ga. 7s, G. bds.105⅛	500 do.......... 26⅛
10,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88½	1900 Erie Railway.b.c. 17⅝
10,000 do.......b3. 88¾	100 do.......b. c. 17⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st.104	100 do.......s3. 17½
8,000 C.&N.W.C.C.G. 92½	400 do.......... 17⅝
2,000 Mich.S.S.F.bs.109½	1900 do.......... 17½
2,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83.105	500 do.......... 17⅝
4,000 A. & T.H.2d,Pf. 93	100 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 61⅜
4,000 N.J.Cen.1st C.112	100 do.......... 61
5,000 Cen. Pac.G.bs.108⅞	200 do.......... 61⅛
1,000 H.1st.7s.C.b.c.118¾	1100 do.......... 61¼
100 M. L. & M.a.p.b.c. 7	100 do.......c. 61¼
100 M.L.&M.Pfs.p.b.c. 7¼	300 do.......b3. 61¼
200 Con.Coal of M.b.c. 44⅛	100 Union Pacific.b.c. 67
5 Am. Express..b.c. 62¾	100 do.......... 66½
8 do.......... 62⅝	100 do.......... 66¼
1300 West.Un.Tel.b.c. 69¾	100 do.......... 66⅜
100 do.......c. 69¾	100 Ill. Cen.....b. c.101¾
700 do.......... 69⅞	100 do.......... 101⅞
800 do.......... 70	100 C. & N.W.b.c.b3. 42⅜
100 do.......... 70⅛	200 do.......s3. 42¼
5500 do.......... 70	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 63¼
2300 do.......... 69⅞	200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 42¼
200 St. L. I. M.&S.b.c. 25	100 Chi., B. & Q..b.c.119½
400 Mo. Kan. & T.b.c. 12¼	300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 20⅞
100 do.......... 12½	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 4⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 1865.........118⅛	100 Erie Railway..... 17⅝
	100 do.......b30. 17¾
5,000 Reg'd 5s, '81..119	550 do.......... 17¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.103	200 Mich. Central.... 60⅝
29,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 72¾	100 do.......... 60¼
3,000 Union Pac.S.F. 90	100 Del., Lack. & W...117⅞
16,000 do.......... 91	100 Lake Shore....s3. 61¼
5,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div. 66¾	200 do.......... 61⅛
	1200 do.......... 61½
100 Consol'd Coal.... 44⅛	100 do.......... 61⅝
1600 Western Union. 69¾	1800 do.......s3. 61½
500 do.......... 69⅞	100 do.......b3. 61⅝
4900 do.......... 70	700 do.......s3. 61⅝
500 do.......... 70⅛	1200 do.......... 61⅝
600 do.......s3. 70	100 Union Pacific.... 66
3000 do.......... 70	100 do.......... 66⅛
2200 do.......... 69⅞	100 North-west....b3. 42½
500 Pacific Mail.... 26¼	100 N. J. Cen......b3.107¼
100 do.......... 26⅜	100 St. Paul....... 42¼
1100 do.......... 26¼	200 St. Paul Pf....b3. 79½
100 do.......... 26⅛	300 Ohio & Miss...b3. 21
300 do.......... 26⅜	100 N. J. Southern.... 1½
300 do.......... 26¼	100 do.......... 1¼
100 Illinois Central..102⅛	300 do.......... 1

THURSDAY, March 2—P. M.

The fierce conflict between the opposing cliques of which the Stock Exchange has been the theatre for some weeks past abated somewhat of its fury to-day, as if a truce had been agreed upon for the humane purpose of disposing decently of the dead and ministering to the wants of the wounded. The rumor-scattering guerrillas evinced no lack of zeal in the pursuit of their highly honorable specialty, but, on the contrary, flooded the street with sensational reports of approaching evils. The persons, however, whom these reports were kindly intended to influence, declined evidently to be intensely affected, and gave no indication of their willingness to believe in the immediate advent of universal ruin. The market, accordingly, was without those wide and violent fluctuations which have recently formed its principal feature, and prices varied throughout the day only ½ to 1⅛ ℔ cent. The transactions aggregated only 168,000 shares, against 246,000 yesterday. The business was largest in Western Union, of which 64,000 shares changed hands, Pacific Mail following with 35,000, Lake Shore with 32,000, and Erie with 20,000. In the other shares the transactions were comparatively insignificant. Western Union at the opening sold as low as 68⅞@69, but before midday advanced to 70⅜. In the afternoon there was a reaction to 69¾, from which there was a recovery to 69⅞@70. Pacific Mail declined from 26⅞ to 25½, after which there was a rally to 26⅝ and a decline to 26¼. Lake Shore rose from 60⅜ to 61⅝, closing at the highest point. Panama advanced from 132½ to 135 on purchases of only 300 shares. Union Pacific ranged between 66 and 67, and Ohio and Mississippi between 20½ and 21¼. The Granger shares were firm on slight changes. Erie was weak, and declined from 18¼ to 17⅛, closing at 17¾. Michigan Central advanced from 60 to 60½. Consolidation Coal fell off to 44⅛, the lowest price for some time past. The remainder of the list presented no specially interesting feature.

The money market was extremely easy again to-day, the ruling rates on call having been 3@3½ ℔ cent., with some transactions at 4 ℔ cent. early in the day, and at 2@2½ ℔ cent. just before the close of bank hours. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4½ to 6 ℔ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington to-day was $500,000.

The Bank of England Directors made no change in the minimum rate of discount at their regular weekly meeting this morning, and it remains at 4 ℔ cent. The increase in bullion by the bank for the week ending yesterday was £216,000, but the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 41⅜ ℔ cent., against 43½ last week. To-day the bank gained £48,000 on balance. The increase in specie by the Bank of France for the week was 26,269,000 francs. The London market for securities was quiet. Consols were ⅛ ℔ cent. lower, at 94@94⅛ for money, and firm for the account at 94⅜@94½. In United States bonds the only important change was in 1867s, which closed at 107¾@107⅞, against 108⅛ yesterday. Erie declined to 16@16⅛ for the common and to 31@31½ for the preferred. The sterling exchange market was firm and higher, rates having been advanced to $4 86½ for 60 days' bills, and to $4 90½ for sight, with actual business at about $4 86 and $4 90. The supply of bills continues small, while, outside of the purchases by bankers who recently sold bonds here for London account, the demand is very light. In the Gold Room the dealings were attended with more animation, and the price advanced from 114⅜ to 114⅝, closing at the latter figure bid. The immediate causes for the advance were the rise in exchange, the outflow of specie, and telegrams from Washington indicating some opposition in the Ways and Means Committee to the request of Secretary Bristow for an increase in the amount of 4½ ℔ cent. bonds for funding purposes. On gold loans the rates were 2 to 4½ ℔ cent. for carrying. The aggregate amount of specie shipped to foreign ports to-day was $846,168, of which $576,168 was to Europe and $270,000 to Havana. Of the above, $670,000 was in gold coin.

Government bonds were firm, and prices advanced ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., partly in sympathy with gold. There was a good investment demand, and some of the transactions were in round lots. There was a well-distributed business in railroad mortgages, and the well-established issues were taken freely by investors. Union Pacific sinking funds declined to 90, but at the close rallied to 91. State bonds, outside of a drop of 1@2 ℔ cent. in Tennessees, were firm. Missouri long 6s sold at 103@103¼, and District of Columbia 3.65s at 72¾@73. Tennessees declined to 44¼ for old, 41½ for new, and 41 for new series.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1876.

Gold receipts	$361,700 00
Gold payments	2,149,114 65
Gold balance	44,924,771 69
Currency receipts	466,533 42
Currency payments	500,093 99
Currency balance	36,741,505 25
Customs	321,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 2.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American gold	114¼	114⅝
United States 5s, 1881 coupon	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1867 coupon	121⅛	121⅝
Bills on London	$4 85¾	$4 86
New-York Central	115½	115¼
Rock Island	110	110½
Pacific Mail	26⅞	26½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42	42¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	78⅝	79½
Lake Shore	60½	61⅝
Chicago and North-western	42¼	42½
Chicago and North-western Pref.	63¼	63½
Western Union	69¼	70
Union Pacific	66¼	66¼
Toledo and Wabash	3½	3⅝
Del., Lack. and Western	117¾	117⅞
New-Jersey Central	107	107¼
Panama	131	135
Erie	18⅛	17¾
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅝	21
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¾	4⅝
Harlem	141	141
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19	18⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	29	28
Michigan Central	60⅛	60⅜
Illinois Central	101¾	102⅛
Missouri Pacific	12¼	12⅛

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	115½	115¼	600
Erie	18¼	17⅛	19,750
Lake Shore	61⅝	60⅜	31,600
Wabash	3¾	3½	1,280
North-western	42⅝	42⅛	3,300
North-western Preferred	63¾	63¼	1,150
Rock Island	110⅝	110⅜	600
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42⅜	42	1,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	79½	78¾	1,300
Del., Lack. and Western	117⅞	117⅞	100
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107⅛	150
Michigan Central	60½	60	1,300
Illinois Central	102⅛	101¾	500
Union Pacific	67	66	985
C., C. and Ind. Central	4⅝	4⅝	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	28¼	28	....
Ohio and Mississippi	21¼	20½	2,700
Panama	135	132½	300
Western Union	70⅜	68⅞	63,700
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20	20	600
Pacific Mail	26⅞	25½	34,500
Quicksilver	18½	18½	200
Iron Mountain	25	25	300
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pf.	31½	31½	500
Kansas and Texas	12½	12¼	500
New-Jersey Southern	1½	1	600
United States Express	73½	73⅜	100
Mariposa	7	7	100
Mariposa Preferred	7¼	7¼	100
Consol. Coal	44⅛	44⅛	400
Total sales			168,315

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	127	123¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123	123¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅜	123¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119½	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅝	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121½	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123½	124
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123½	124
United States 10-40s, registered	118¾	118⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	119	119½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118¾	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	119	119⅛

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $531,000 for interest and $243,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$35,044,000
Gold balances	1,194,867
Currency balances	1,425,892

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$86,282,517
Currency balances	9,872,564
Gold exchanges	7,952,021
Gold balances	1,733,085

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 31	Asy. or Univ., due '92.103
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 31	Han. & St.J., due '76.101
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 31	Han. & St.J., due '86.102½
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 31	Han. & St.J., due '87.102⅝
Ark. 6s, Funded..... 45	N. Y. R. B. Loan.... 104½
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 15	N. Y. C. B. Loan.... 104½
Ark.7s, Mem. & L. R. 15	N. Y 6s,G.R.B.L.,'90.120
A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 15	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 17⅛
Ark. 7s, M., O.&R.R. 15	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 17¼
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen... 15	N. C. N. C. R. J. & J. 55
Connecticut 6s......105	N. C. N. C. R. A.&O. 55
Georgia 6s.......... 93	N.C.N.C.R.C.off.J&J 42
Ga. 7s, new bds.....104	N.C.N.C.R.C.offA&O 42
Ga. 7s, indorsed.....101	N. C. F'g Act, '66... 11
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..104	N. C. F'g Act, '68... 9
Indiana 5s..........102½	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 9
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1877.102½	N. C. new bs., A.&O. 8½
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1879.102½	N.C.Spe.Tax,class 1. 3
Illinois War Loan...102½	N.C.Spe.Tax,class 2. 2⅞
Kentucky 6s........102½	N.C.Spe.Tax,class 3. 2½
Louisiana 6s........ 44	Ohio 6s, 1881.......109
La. 6s, new bds..... 44	Ohio 6s, 1886.......110
La. 6s, new Flt. Dbt. 44	Rhode Island 6s.....105
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 44	South Carolina 6s.... 36
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 44	South Car. 6s, J. & J. 36
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 40	South Car. 6s, A. &O. 36
La.8s, Levee B. of '75. 44	S. C. 6s, Fund. Act '66. 36
La.8s, LeveeB.of 1910. 19	S.C.6s,L.C.1889J.&J. 36
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..103	S. C. 7s of 1888..... 37
Michigan 6s, '83.....105	S. C. non-f. bds...... 4¾
Michigan 7s, '90.....108½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 44¾
Missouri 6s, due '76.101	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 42½
Missouri 6s, due '77.101	Tenn. 6s, new series. 42¼
Missouri 6s, due '78.101½	Texas 10s of 1876.... 99
Missouri 6s, due '79.101¼	Virginia 6s, old..... 36
Missouri 6s, due '80.102½	Va. 6s, consol bds.... 74
F'd'g bs., due '94-5...103	Dis.of Col.3.65s,1924. 73⅛
L'g bs., due '81to'91in.103¼	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange.113	Imp'ters'& Traders'.190
Central National....101	Market...............112½
Chatham..............136	Mechanics'...........138
City.................301½	Mercantile...........106
Commerce.............115	Merchants'...........118¾
Continental........... 81	Metropolitan.........127
Corn Exchange......134	Nassau...............103
First National.......200	Park.................127
Gallatin National....128	Phenix............... 95
German-American.. 78	Republic............. 85
Germania.............110	Tradesmen's..........135
Hanover.............. 80	Union................146

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103⅞	103⅞
City 6s, new	108⅞	109¼
United Companies of New-Jersey	142½	142⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	57	57⅛
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	50⅛	50⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅛	62⅜
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21½	21⅞
Northern Central Railroad	40¼	40⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106¼	106⅜

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 374 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,413 head, or 436 cars, (255 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 493 cars same time last week, (difference in receipts of the week thus far 57 cars less,) 399 cars same week last year. There was no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments and shipped out; only a few odds and ends in yards unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 20,200 head same time last week, 7,000 head same week last year. Only 700 head on the market this morning, which were sold for Eastern trade; supply equal to demand; prices unchanged; sales of Michigan Sheep, ranging from 90 to 95 ℔., at $6 12½; averaging 79 ℔., at $5 25; Ohio Sheep, averaging 93 ℔., at $6. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,900 head, making total supply for the week thus far 18,400 head, against 16 400 head same time last week, and 8,300 head same week last year; market slow; sales of light stock, ranging from 135 to 150 ℔., at $7 50@$7 80; Yorkers, fair to good, at $7 80@$8 20; no heavy Hogs in market; 3 cars of light stock unsold, only salable when good Yorkers cannot be had.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; active, prices a shade firmer, the advance since Monday being about 25c.; extreme range of prices $2 50@$5 60; sales of good Steers at $4 10@$5; choice at $5 10@$5 60; shipments, 2,800 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; active, and about 5c. higher; the best sale of the season was made to-day at $9 35; sales of light at $7 90@$8; medium to good packing at $8@$8 25; shipping at $8 25@$8 80; Philadelphias at $9; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 3,300 head; active, with an advancing tendency; sales of common to extra at $4 75@$7, chiefly at $5 25@$6 62½.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 98½c., spot; 98¾c., April; $1 03¼, May; No. 3 do., 80c.; rejected, 69½c.@70c. Corn Steady and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅜c. bid, spot; 42⅞c. bid, April; 46⅜c. bid, May. Oats—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2, 32c., spot; 32¼c., April; 34⅝c., May. Barley—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; 53½c.@54c., spot; 54c.@54½c., April; 55½c., May. Rye dull and lower at 60c.@60½c. Dressed Hogs—Demand fair and market firm at $9 40@$9 75. Pork active and higher at $21 75@$21 90, cash; $21 70@$21 80, March; $22@$22 02½, April. Lard active and higher at $13 05, spot; $13 22½, April. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 12c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 194,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat steady and easier, but unchanged. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork lower at $21 97½, April; $22 20@$22 25, May. Lard unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand, at $1 15@$1 25. Corn steady, with a fair demand, at 44c. Oats dull at 35c.@41c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull and prices a shade lower; sales at 75c.@77c. Pork quiet, but firm; nominally $22 75; stock withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Steam, 12⅞c.@13c., cash; 13⅛c., April, at country points; Kettle, 13½c.@14c. Bulk Meats strong and higher; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c., cash; 12c., buyer 10 days; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Bacon—Demand good at full prices; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky inactive at $1 04. Butter quiet and unchanged. Hogs—Demand active; market firm; quality of offerings poor; sales of light at $7 40@$7 80; Packing at $7 85@$8 15; a few heavy at $8 20@$8 40; receipts, 1,564 head; shipments, 283 head.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; hard do., $1 14¼; No. 2 do., $1 01¼; April, $1 02¾; May, $1 08; No. 3 do., 87½c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 41c. Oats easier; No. 2, fresh, 30⅛c.; White, 32c.@33c.; May, 34½c. Barley steady for cash; weak for futures; No. 2 Spring, March, 73½c.; No. 3 do., 42c.; rejected do., 27c. Rye steady; No. 1, 66½c. Provisions strong; Mess Pork firm at $21 90. Lard—Prime Kettle, 12¾c.; prime Steam, 13c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8¼c., loose; 8⅝c., boxed; middles, 11½c.@12c., boxed. Dressed Hogs nominally steady at $9 25@$9 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, March 2.—Receipts—Flour, 7,130 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,900 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; 350 bushels Green Bay Club on private terms. Corn dull; sales of eight cars new, on track, at 50c.; sales also on private terms. Oats retailing only. Rye inactive. Barley dull; sales of 1,200 bushels sample State at 60c. Pork firm at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominally $1 03.

OSWEGO, March 2.—Flour in moderate demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter, and $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 4,000 bushels White State at $1 45; extra White Michigan held at $1 55; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. Corn quiet; new, 65c.; old, 68c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1; No. 2 Bay at $1 08, and No. 1 Canada at $1 17. Corn-meal, $26 for bolted and $25 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20, and Middlings, $20@$22.

TOLEDO, March 2.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27¼c.; Amber Michigan, $1 25¼, March; $1 27¼, April; $1 30, May; rejected Red, 87½c. Corn dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 46c.; March, 46½c.; April, 48c.; May, 50c.; Low do., 45c.; no grade, 43c. Oats dull; No. 2 and Michigan, 35¾c. Clover-seed, $8 15. Dressed Hogs steady and firm at $9 75. Receipts—13,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Flour quiet; Extra, $4@$4 25; Extra Family, $4 75@$5 75; A No. 1, $6@$6 50; fancy, $7@$7 50. Grains quiet and unchanged. Provisions very strong, with an upward tendency. Pork, $22 75@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 04. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—Corn-meal dull at $2 50. Pork scarce and higher; Mess, $23 25@$23 50. Dry-salted Meats firmer; Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Bacon scarce and firmer; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Markets for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ½ premium; Sterling, 556@556½ for bank; Gold, 114½.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 419 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,071 bales; to the Continent, 6,370 bales; coastwise, 260 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 29,374 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 6,016 bales; gross, 6,219 bales; exports, to the Continent, 22,924 bales; coastwise, 4,676 bales; sales, 9,200 bales; stock, 359,483 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 600 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,629 bales; to the Continent, 3,491 bales; coastwise, 789 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 49,303 bales.

MOBILE, March 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 760 bales; gross, 794 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,177 bales; coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 60,442 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money and 94 7-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108. Erie Railway Shares, 16⅛; do. Preferred, 31½.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £216,000 during the past week.

3:15 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 43½ ℔ cent., is now 41⅜ ℔ cent.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £48,000.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 107¾. Erie Railway Shares, 16.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 102⅛.

PARIS, March 2.—Exchange on London, 25f. 18c.; Rentes, 66f. 62½c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 26,269,000 francs during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 6 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 11,300 bales, of which 6,000 bales are American. Cotton to arrive firmer, and 1-32d. dearer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 1-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6⅛d. Provisions—Bacon, 51s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 53s. 3d. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March delivery, at 5 15-16d.; do., regular contract, March delivery, at 5 27-32d. Provisions—Lard, 59s.@59s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,300 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 7-32d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, strong.

LONDON, March 2—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9⅞d.@10d.

5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ℔ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 8½d.@9d. ℔ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 9d.@25s. ℔ cwt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—STAR OF THE NORTH (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss Julia Rosewald, Mr. Peakes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—UNCLE ANTHONY—Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Ross.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Alabama Colored Jubilee Singers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE—By R. J. De Cordova, "Our First Baby."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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A call for a greenback convention has been issued by a committee of "Democrats who believe that their sentiments and interests upon the currency question were wholly misrepresented by the Democratic State Conventions of 1875 and 1876." These gentlemen who desire that their party shall be in accord with the Democracy of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Pennsylvania, propose to discuss ways and means to accomplish that result. Their convention is to meet at Syracuse March 15, and such war-worn veterans as GIDEON J. TUCKER and RICHARD SCHELL represent the faction which is to construct the inflation platform of the New-York Democracy.

The Republican Party of Connecticut have been fortunate in their second as well as in their first nomination. Mr. F. J. KINGSBURY, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is one of the ablest men of the State, and represents especially the banking and manufacturing interests of the eastern counties. He graduated from Yale College in the Class of 1846, a class which has produced men of mark throughout the Union, and has turned out three of the leaders of the present Republican Party in Connecticut. Mr. KINGSBURY has been the means of promoting the most beneficial improvements in his native town, Waterbury, and will command, from his well-known integrity, public spirit, and ability, many Democratic votes in his own district. He is one of those men not enough drawn into public life in America, men of means and education, who have little personal ambition, but serve the public for the public good.

It is a pity that the Assembly Committee on the Lobby did not carry out its original intention of giving a list of the names of the men who make a business of bribing, or pretending to bribe, legislators. They are pretty well known, it is true, and the characters of the entire brigade are too bad to be blackened by any such exposure. But the publication of a lobbyists' directory might have saved some people from being black-mailed by them, and might have made others ashamed of employing them. Besides, it is hardly fair that certain names should be mentioned, to the exclusion of others. The person who does the dirty work for the Central Railroad is no more worthy of notoriety than the person who does still dirtier work for GEORGE LAW's ferries. If the latter escaped mention from any consideration for the good name of the Republican Party, that feeling was entirely misplaced. It is somewhat essential for the party at the present juncture to get rid of its remaining rascals, and a professional corruptionist would be a very proper person with whom to begin the process of unloading.

The State Prison amendment was only saved from defeat in the Assembly yesterday by the casting vote of Speaker HUSTED. Mr. SHERMAN, in the course of an excellent speech in support of the measure, very thoroughly disposed of the objections which have been so persistently advanced to it by the member from Cayuga, and it is not easy to see why a Republican Assembly should so feebly support a measure which is one of the best the Republican Party in this State ever originated.

For a number of days past the "Finance and Trade" column of the *Evening Post* has contained a paragraph like this:

"The gold value of Big Bonanza currency (subsidiary silver coin) to day is 83¾@84; the value in greenback currency is 95½@95¾ cents to the dollar."

We are much inclined to doubt the accuracy of that announcement. The *Journal of Commerce* of Wednesday quoted silver half-dollars and quarters at 95 asked in gold, which was equivalent to eight per cent. premium in greenbacks. The smaller silver was quoted at 91 asked in gold, which was the equivalent of three and three-fourths per cent. premium in greenbacks. If the naturally accurate writer of that column of the *Post* had said "the gold value of Big Bonanza silver *bars*" he would have been correct, but the public in general are no more concerned with silver bars, or silver as merchandise, than they are with the paper, ink, and sizing of fractional currency, which in themselves are not worth even one per cent. in our depreciated legal tender.

The report of the Joint Legislative Committee on the Canals, which we present this morning, gives abundant evidence that the committee has performed its work with a single view to furthering the best interests of the State. The review of the history of the canals, the many investigations of which they have been the subject, the various abuses which these inquiries were aimed at, and the progress of remedial legislation in connection therewith, appropriately preface the pointed summary of existing abuses, and the specific recommendations for their correction. The abolition of the Canal Appraisers' Department in favor of a court for the hearing of claims, presided over by salaried Judges, the limitation of the amount of interest which should be allowed on claims for damages, the remodeling of the contract system, and the concentration of responsibility in the management of the canals, are recommendations which will commend themselves to popular approval. The report comes as a timely help in the work of placing the administration of the canals on a sound basis.

EX-SECRETARY BELKNAP.

A member of the Cabinet has been convicted of taking bribes. That is a piece of news which has already made the circuit of the world, and whose echoes will come back to us full of scornful reproach for many a day. It would be absurd to regard the guilty trafficking of Secretary BELKNAP as a mere misfortune for the Administration, or a ground of reproach against the Republican Party. It assumes the character of a national disgrace, and as such touches the American people without distinction of politics. The good name of our Government has been smirched in a place where it has heretofore kept its honor clear. The accusation of jobbery in the Cabinet has been freely enough bandied about by people whose partisan or personal malice led them to take up any charge, no matter how preposterous, which answered the purpose of blackening an opponent's character. But the sober, reflective majority of the people have never believed, until yesterday's revelations compelled belief, that among the highest officers of this Republic there was a man who traded upon his position and farmed out his appointments for gain. Apart from the direct guilt of his offense against morality and public virtue, Gen. BELKNAP must bear the additional odium of being the first to break down public confidence in the personal integrity of the President's official advisers. The Secretary of War has not been unjustly attacked; it may, then, be possible, people will say, that the accusations against some of his associates are not baseless libels after all.

Through all the wretched story of Gen. BELKNAP's connection with the Fort Sill tradership there runs a vein of domestic tenderness which lends its reading a new element of pain. The ardent, unreflecting gratitude of a deeply-loved wife prompts her to offer to the man whose roof had sheltered her when in sickness the use of her husband's official influence. By a bargain, rather implied than understood, she takes a share of the income which her friend and host obtained by hiring out his Indian post-tradership. There is nothing in Mr. MARSH's narrative to show that Secretary BELKNAP knew of this arrangement till after the death of his wife, though it does appear that her sister, the present Mrs. BELKNAP, was perfectly cognizant of it. The little touch about these two women fondling in the nursery the baby that was soon to die, and talking about the money which was coming to it, as the fruits of its father's dishonor, is a domestic episode with as much of tragic pathos as could well be imagined. Whether or not he knew, from the first, of the bargain between his wife and Mr. MARSH, Gen. BELKNAP certainly made no scruples about taking the money when its original recipient was gone. He seems to have thought as little as the women of his household about the moral turpitude of the transaction, and it was only when exposure stared him in the face that he recoiled before the load of shame which his act carried with it.

When all the just indignation against Gen. BELKNAP's offense has been exhausted, it is impossible not to feel a certain pity, as well as scorn, for the man. He inherited an honored name, and started on a public career full of promise in a way worthy of the son of the sturdy old fighter of 1812. He came out of the war with the character of a brave and capable officer, and he earned, as Collector of Internal Revenue of one of the districts of Iowa, the reputation of a rigidly faithful public servant. The people who knew him best had implicit confidence in his purity of character down to the very hour when his dishonor was clearly proved. But forty-eight hours ago, Gen. BELKNAP, with his fine physique, his luxurious home, and his high position, might well have passed for one of fortune's special favorites. To-day, with blasted reputation, ruined hopes, and all the avenues of public service practically shut against him forever, there are few men in any position who would change places with the ex-Secretary of War. And yet, as political morals go, his offense was a venial one. In these days of open and wholesale stealing, popular attention could not be excited by mere official jobbery. The magnitude which such an offense assumes when committed in high position may help to educate the public conscience to a perception of its heinousness in humbler stations.

It is not necessary to discuss the effects of Gen. BELKNAP's downfall on the fortunes of the Administration or of the Republican Party. No Democrat save Mr. CLYMER tried to vulgarize a very impressive occasion by making party capital out of it. There is no proof that the President had any exceptional facilities for discovering the dishonesty of the head of the War Department; nor is there any that he was ever furnished with sufficient grounds of accusation against him. However this may be, the future of the Republican Party is not bound up with the fortunes of any of its trusted agents, however highly placed. When it is proved that the party, as such, has extended its confidence to any man after he had been shown to be a rascal, there will be reason for disputing its title to public confidence. Gen. BELKNAP, like some other Republicans who have departed from the path of rectitude, was trained in the Democratic Party, and never abandoned certain Democratic associations. Neither party need be called upon to share his disgrace, for his fall is simply another lesson in human frailty and another testimony to the prevalence of a debased standard of public duty, of which all our political life has shown too many examples during the last ten years.

WHAT IT COSTS THE COUNTRY.

The mere delay of the Democratic House of Representatives in acting on Secretary BRISTOW's request to be authorized to issue four and a half per cent. bonds, having thirty years to run, has already cost the country one-fourth of nearly three months' interest on $500,000,000 of six per cent. bonds, that is to say, nearly two million dollars. Meanwhile, the present splendid opportunity for selling four and a half per cent. stock is slowly but surely slipping away, and sooner or later it will not be possible to sell it at par. It is known to those who are familiar with financial operations, or with the laws which govern them, that the present high price of all first-class securities is the effect of the hard times. Had our capitalists the same confidence in putting out their money as they commonly have, they never would accept four and a half per cent. interest from the Government. It is absurd, moreover, to suppose that foreigners will ever consent to hold the entire funded debt of this nation, and while our own citizens hold any portion of it, the rate of interest paid must be the rate of the United States and not that of Europe. To suppose that a year or two hence we shall be able to borrow at four per cent., is to count on the continuance of the present stagnation, and even to suppose it to increase. We look for better times before long, and we therefore are not over-sanguine in our belief that the Government can borrow at four and a half per cent. as long as it chooses to. In the estimation of Europeans French credit is as nearly as possible on a par with that of the United States. The French three per cent. rentes will run as long as any one could wish, yet their price, accrued interest deducted, is not high enough to bring the return to the purchaser so low as four and a half per cent. The French are ordinarily content with a much lower interest on their investments than our own countrymen. These facts lead us to think that we shall have to wait a good while before we sell four per cent. bonds at par or anywhere near it.

Within nineteen months Secretary BRISTOW has sold $177,796,200 of five per cent. bonds at par, and applied the proceeds to the payment in coin of a like amount of six per cents. Counting the bonds sold for the payment of greenbacks and the purchase of silver bullion, the total of the five per cents placed by the Secretary is probably $200,000,000, or about ten millions a month for the whole time which has elapsed since he succeeded Mr. RICHARDSON. During a portion of this time it is well known that the new fives did not sell freely. A Bill Allen Democratic victory in Ohio would have stopped their sale entirely. If any of our readers think it is as easy to sell four per cent. bonds as it is fives, they probably have had less experience in placing loans than ROTHSCHILDS & CO. The opinion of their agent, who used to stand high in the Democratic councils, ought to be received with decent respect even by a Democratic House of Representatives.

It will surprise most of our readers to be told that now, nearly six years after the passage of the Funding act, the amount of six per cent. gold bonds outstanding and drawing interest is $984,999,650, according to yesterday's official statement of the public debt. A Government which has nearly a thousand millions of bonds to place at a reduced rate of interest had better not fix on an upset price greater than the market is willing to come up to. At the rate of Secretary BRISTOW's progress hitherto, it will take over eight years to pay off the remaining six per cents, and replace them with a bond carrying a lower interest. Considering how much remains to be done it is rather hazardous than otherwise to attempt to borrow at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. We believe in selling our bonds at as near par as possible and keeping our debt within control. To make a permanent fixture of the public debt is alike contrary to all sound doctrine in finance and opposed to the precedents set by WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, JEFFERSON, GALLATIN, and JACKSON, and faithfully adhered to even to the present hour. The Republican Party, especially, cannot afford to repudiate a policy which is dictated by science, confirmed by such excellent example, and ornamented by its own splendid achievements during the decade which has glided by since the war. To lighten the burden of the public debt is a duty of the highest importance. It is to make effective preparation for war and to add to the blessings of peace. Perpetual indebtedness and everlasting mortgages are acknowledged to be disadvantageous to private citizens, especially in such times as these. They are not less to be shunned by nations and communities. What New-Yorker would not forego somewhat of the luxury of high-priced court-houses, boulevards, stone docks, and inaccessible parks, to be rid of a good solid slice of the City debt? The main trouble with this country is too much debt, and it is unfortunate that we are also plagued at the same time with so many inflationist Democrats. Eternal vigilance is requisite while such formidable evils threaten the nation.

A STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The project of a Bar Association for the State is received, we are informed, with decided favor by the lawyers of the interior. It originated with the Bar Association of this City, and it is proposed to organize the State Association upon a similar principle and for the same objects. We see no reason why it should not succeed, and many why it would be well worth trying. It is generally conceded that the association in New-York has done a good work—not all that was hoped from it—but work, nevertheless, that was well-worth doing. Its instrumentality in ridding the City and the country of the corrupt Tammany Judges was very considerable, and if it had no other claim on the respect and gratitude of the community, that alone would be a strong one. Other attempts at purifying and reinforcing the administration of justice have not been so successful, and the spectacle of a member of the association appearing as the representative and counsel of a fugitive public thief shows that there is something yet to be done before the Bar, or the association itself, can be regarded as perfect. Nor is it claimed that there are no other reforms to which the association can contribute. On the contrary, none can appreciate better than the active members of the association how many things have crept into the practice of the law which are utterly unjustifiable and degrading, and which can never be amended except by a united effort among the better members of the profession. It is because the need of much more exertion is felt that the existence of the association is acknowledged to be an excellent thing, and the establishment of a similar organization, covering the whole State, is thought to be desirable.

In spite of the many irregularities and evils which have grown up in the profession, and from which numerous lawyers make their profit, no one at all acquainted with the profession as a whole doubts that the great body of lawyers who have gained any degree of professional success are men of upright character and a high standard of conduct. But these men, though of more than average ability, and enjoying more than usual influence in their respective circles of acquaintance and activity, are comparatively isolated, and have no efficient method of expressing the sentiment which they all entertain concerning the character of their own profession. They have no ready means of concerted action in any direction. The feelings and convictions which they may all have in common are deprived of practical value for the public, and they themselves suffer annoyance, loss, and mortification from evils which they heartily condemn, but are almost powerless to remove. This is a quite anomalous condition of things in a profession the members of which are specially qualified for action of the kind now demanded.

A subject which has recently attracted much attention illustrates the advantages which might be made to flow from a thorough organization of the legal profession throughout the State. We refer to the question of the proper conditions to admission to the Bar. The Bar Association in this City, with perfectly laudable motives, is engaged in securing the passage of a law changing the present requirements and curtailing decidedly the privileges enjoyed by the law schools. Whether this particular measure would meet the views of the Bar throughout the State, we are not prepared to say; but that some measure having this aim would command their hearty co-operation we cannot permit ourselves to doubt. The Bar, as at present constituted, is deeply interested in raising the standard of admission to the profession. But if the process of dilution by flooding with half-prepared young lawyers is to go on at the rate which has prevailed for the last few years, the standard of the profession itself will be steadily and not very slowly lowered. This is a result which proper organization would tend very powerfully to prevent.

But it is unnecessary, we are sure, to specify the various methods by which a judicious organization could be made to serve the profession. They will occur readily to those who will have to move in the matter if it is to be a success. And the greatest advantages are, after all, those which cannot be defined beforehand, but which must arise from the opportunities of free interchange of views and effective concerted action which a State Association would offer. We may add that a number of lawyers of the highest standing in the central portion of the State are heartily enlisted in the project.

PSAMMETICHUS AND TAINE.

Before the comparative philologists undertook to convince us that there never was any primeval language, but that the Aryan races always conversed in a graceful inflected tongue, while the Turanians always indulged in grossly agglutinative language, it was firmly believed that all the languages of the earth had sprung from one original mother tongue. Various attempts were made to ascertain what language most nearly resembled the primeval speech. King PSAMMETICHUS of Egypt tried to solve the problem by placing two infants in charge of a deaf and dumb shepherd, properly equipped with bottles and things, and strictly ordered to permit no human being to hold any sort of conversation with his youthful wards. When the infants reached the age at which all properly-educated Egyptian children were accustomed to converse in hieroglyphics, by the simple process of carving their views in regard to candy and other important matters on the sides of obelisks, a committee was sent to hold an interview with them. The children ran to meet their visitors, and instead of handing them a voluble obelisk profusely covered with requests for cake and pennies, loudly and with much iteration remarked, "Beccos." The astonished committee at once consulted the unabridged dictionaries of various existing languages, and thereupon announced to the King that "beccos" was the Phrygian word for bread, and that he might therefore decide that the Phrygian language was the primeval language of mankind.

M. TAINE, the entertaining author of a *History of English Literature* that deserves to rank with GILBERT A BECKET's *History of Rome*, appears to adhere to the ancient conception of a primeval language in spite of comparative philologists. He has even tried, in a modified way, the experiment of PSAMMETICHUS. In a recent article in the *Revue Philosophique*, he asserts that the first word used by his personal infant, on reaching the age of fourteen months was the word "ham." The child always made this concise and appropriate remark "when hungry or thirsty." M. TAINE does not seem to be aware that "ham" is an English word, and one which many intelligent English-speaking people are in the habit of using when hungry. He regards it as an entirely new word, invented by his ingenious infant to express phonetically the idea of hunger. He says that it is a sound which is "the natural vocal gesture of a person catching something in his mouth," as for example, flies. "It begins by a guttural aspirate, not unlike a bark, and ends by the lips closing as if the food were seized and swallowed." This ingenious explanation does almost as much credit to M. TAINE's imagination as does his *History of English Literature*, but it is entirely unnecessary to impute to an innocent babe, an attempt to supersede French by a newly-invented and purely phonetic language.

Those who do not accept as final the philologist's theory that the respectable Aryans invented inflected language, while the shameless Turanians habitually used agglutinative language, will interpret the results obtained by the experiments of PSAMMETICHUS and TAINE in a way entirely different from that in which they have hitherto been interpreted, and will, at the same time, furnish a new argument in support of the theory of an original and universal language. "Beccos" may be a Phrygian word, but if the Egyptian investigating committee had been really anxious to arrive at the bottom facts, they would have easily discovered that the word is merely a childish corruption of the English word "breakfast." In fact it is a recognized part of the nursery dialect of English, and when used by an infant, its meaning is never misunderstood. The children upon whom PSAMMETICHUS experimented were admitted by the investigating committee to be hungry, and their cry for "beccos" was, in a measure, properly interpreted to mean bread. It also meant more, inasmuch as it meant "breakfast," with all that the term implies, including bread, jam, and milk and water. This ought by itself to suggest that English, and not Phrygian, is the oldest of all languages; but when it is taken in connection with the remark of M. TAINE's exceptional infant, there is no longer any room for doubt, except, of course, in the mind of a confirmed comparative philologist. The latter infant, when hungry, asks for "ham," holding undoubtedly that every intelligent person will understand that eggs are also wanted, and that hence they need not be expressly demanded. When hungry Egyptian children ask for breakfast in good nursery English, and a modern French infant calls for ham and eggs in still better English, we need not question the extreme antiquity of the English tongue. Though PSAMMETICHUS and TAINE battle on Phrygian and phonetic words, and though the philologists confront us with Sanscrit dictionaries and denounce us with insulting and agglutinative expressions, we can calmly trust in the superiority of our facts to their finely-spun theories. Doubtless, ADAM's first remark to EVE was a suggestion of the propriety of "beccos," and her reply was a special plea for "ham." M. TAINE must experiment with more infants and interpret their remarks with better success before he can convince plain and common-sense people that "ham" is not English, and that when a hungry child asks for ham, it is merely trying to invent an improved dialect of "Alwato."

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

"Ernani" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, Mme. Van Zandt personating *Elvira*, Mr. Carleton representing *Carlo Quinto*, Mr. Conly being *Silva*, and Mr. Castle *Ernani*. The performance was a respectable one, but it can hardly be accounted the best of the series with which Miss Kellogg's artists favor the local public during their brief seasons. The soprano's bravura music, *Carlo's* grand scene, and the magnificent "O sommo Carlo," are, however, effective still, and though the audience last night was not particularly large, the applause was loud and frequent. To-night affairs will assume a brighter aspect, for the representation is likely to be the gala one of the week. Meyerbeer's "Star of the North" will then be produced, with a strong distribution of rôles and an appropriate *mise en scène*. The cast of the opera, apropos of which, we doubt not, much will have to be written, is as follows:

Catterina	Miss Clara Louise Kellog
Prascovia	Miss Rosewald
Ekimona	Mrs. Seguin
Nathalie	Miss Rosewald
Peter Michaeloff	Mr. Conly
George Skavronski	Mr. Morgan
Gritzeno	Mr. H. Peakes
Danilowitz	Mr. Joseph Maas

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of Wyoming County, this State, made large gains in the town elections on Tuesday.

John Best, an ex-member of the Massachusetts Legislature, has been sent to State Prison for two years for theft.

The greenback men in Connecticut are to hold a State Nominating Convention, and they threaten to run candidates for the local offices in Hartford.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* follows the *Enquirer* in saying that Senator Thurman's friends are active in Ohio, and propose to make a big fight to give him the vote of the State in the Democratic National Convention.

The Indianapolis *Journal* is very positive. It says: "Eastern Republican politicians had better not worry too much about the Presidency. Some Western man will be nominated. That is as certain as fate." We can tell better next June.

The St. Albans *Advertiser* asserts that Mr. Asa Baine, of White River Junction, Vt., has already secured six Democratic votes out of New Hampshire, and has promised to have eight more before the State election. The six are already in jail.

Speaking of the call for the Greenback State Convention in Syracuse on the 15th inst., the Syracuse *Courier*, a Democratic paper, says: "It is useless to deny the importance of this call, which is the first open movement made in New-York in favor of a repeal of the Resumption act, and of keeping the volume of currency equal to the wants of trade."

The call for the Oregon Republican State Convention well and forcibly says: "If honest men desire honest officials, is it asking too much that they lay aside for a day all other business affairs and devote the time necessary to select proper persons to attend County and State Conventions? In view of these considerations and of the important interests at stake, we earnestly appeal to all legal voters who are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican Party, regardless of personal likes and dislikes, to rally at the primaries and see to it that none but true men are intrusted with the business of preparing for the coming political campaign—select men who are not only true themselves, in the broadest sense of that term, but men of discernment, men who can and will choose wisely for the good of the people in defiance of rings and cliques."

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, March 2.—Private dispatches from Marshall, in this State, say that Charles T. Gorham, of that place, has accepted the Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior, vice Cowan, resigned. Mr. Gorham was one of the leading business men of the interior of Michigan for years, and has only recently returned from the Ministry to The Hague. He is a man of ability and of high personal standing.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE STATE PRISONS BILL—ANOTHER BILL REGULATING SALARIES—DEBATE OVER AN ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION—THE RESUMPTION ACT—THE HELL GATE PILOTS FEES BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 2, 1876.

In the Assembly this morning the amendments to the Constitution regarding State prisons were taken up and discussed at considerable length. Mr. Sherman advocated them, while Mr. G. I. Post opposed them, and concluded by moving that they be recommitted to the Committee on State Prisons. This proposition, although an innocent one on its face, was made for the purpose of killing the amendments. Mr. Post was doubtless well aware when he made the motion to recommit that the resolutions, if sent back to the committee, would never again be heard from. Suspecting no double-dealing on the part of a gentleman of Mr. Post's reputation, many of the members who favored the amendments voted with him. Speaker Husted, however, was not so easily deceived. He cast a deciding vote, saved the amendments, and defeated the motion of Mr. Post. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Billings, Bissell, D. Bradley, J. S. Brown, J. W. Brown, Burleigh, A. J. Campbell, M. N. Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Clark, Cleary, Fallon, Faulkner, Flanagan, Ford, Galvin, Gilbert, Graff, Graham, N. H. Green, Gridley, Gulick, Halliday, Hamilton, Hammond, Hanson, Hepburn, Hodges, Ingalls, King, Lang, Leroy, Lyon, McFalls, McKee, Maher, Miller, Noyes, Plumb, G. I. Post, L. Post, Potter, Power, Ruggles, Russell, Scramling, Shannon, Slevin, Smith, Stanley, Southerland, Suydam, Watts, Weiant, West, Whitney, Whitson—58.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Ballou, Becker, Betts, Bowen, T. W. Bradley, Calkins, Carty, Cook, Coleman, Crosby, Davenport, Englehart, Fish, Fiske, Forster, Gallagher, Gardiner, Gere, Glass, Gugel, Gurnee, Hayes, Herbst, Hoffman, Hogeboom, Killian, Lawson, McGroarty, Maynard, Morss, Muller, Munroe, Murphy, Nelson, Ogden, Patten, Payne, Peabody, Preston, Reeve, Roscoe, Santee, Schieffelin, Sherman, Simmons, Sloan, Speaker, Strahan, Talmage, Townsend, Voorhees, Webb, Wenzel, Wheeler, Winne, Worth, Wurtz—58.

When this action was taken the amendments were ordered to a third reading. The State Prison Inspectors' lobby left the Capitol in disgust, and it is understood that their champion, Post, will make no further efforts to defeat a measure which is indorsed by the party to which he pretends to belong, and favored by the best men in the State. The bill in relation to the publication of judicial proceedings in New-York City, and the one which amends the act forbidding the employment of females in carrying liquor in saloons and places of amusement, were progressed.

Another bill, regulating the salaries of officials in New-York City, was introduced by Mr. Peabody. It provides that the salary of the Mayor shall be $10,000; Controller, $10,000; Counsel to the Corporation, $7,000, and from the legal costs collected by him $3,000; Commissioner of Public Works, $7,500; President of the Board of Police, $7,000; Commissioners of Police, $5,000; President Department of Public Parks, $6,500; to other Park Commissioners, no compensation; to the President of the Fire Department, $6,590; to other Fire Commissioners, no compensation; to President of Department of Charities and Correction, $6,500; to Commissioners other than the President, no compensation; to the President of the Health Department, $5,000; to other Commissioners of Health, no compensation; to President of Board of Aldermen, $3,000; to other Aldermen, $2,000, until 1st of January, 1877, after that no compensation; to the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, $6,500; to other Commissioners, no compensation; to President of Dock Department, $6,500; to other Dock Commissioners, no compensation; to the Superintendent of Buildings, $5,000; to the Chamberlain, $6,000, and an allowance to the Finance Department of $4,000, for salaries of clerks to be appointed by the Controller; to Justices of the Police Courts, $6,500; to the Justices of the District (civil) Courts, $4,000, and an allowance of $4,200 for clerk hire; to Justices of the Marine Court, $7,500 each; to Justices of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, and the Surrogates hereafter elected or appointed, $10,000; to the City Judge and Judge of General Sessions, $10,000 each; for clerks employed in the Mayor's office, $10,000; to the clerk and employes of the Board of Aldermen, $10,000; to the Corporation Attorney, $4,000; to the Public Administrator, $3,500, from fees collected by him; to the Commissioner of Jurors, for himself and clerks, a sum not exceeding $9,000; to the President of the College of the City of New-York, $6,000, and to the Attorney for the Collection of Personal Taxes, $4,000, such officer to be appointed and removed at the pleasure of the Controller.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Bradley called from the table his resolution relative to an adjournment of the Legislature on the 17th of March, and moved to amend it by changing the date to the 24th of March. Failing to identify themselves with the reform measures which have been introduced by the Republican majority in the Legislature, the Democrats are anxious to adjourn before these measures are carried to completion. Mr. Bradley said that he thought it should be considered, because, beyond the Supply bill, there was very little to warrant the Legislature remaining in session at an expense of $1,000 a day to the State. Mr. Woodin said the resolution was mere buncombe, and intended solely for political effect. Mr. St. John, who has, perhaps, more weight in the Senate than any other Democrat, undertook the defense of the Governor and his party. Mr. St. John seldom speaks, and he was listened to with marked attention, but he failed to present any new argument. Speaking for himself, Mr. St. John said very earnestly that he desired that the prosecution of the canal cases be pushed and the guilty ones, whether Democratic or Republican, punished. In reply to Mr. St. John, Senator Harris said: The Senator from the Tenth [Mr. St. John] says the reason the Attorney General has not prosecuted the suits which were recommended by the Canal Investigating Commission, and which he himself commenced, in regard to canal matters, is because he has no funds! Was it ever heard of before that the Attorney General could not try a cause unless he had a special appropriation? Was it ever mooted before that the Attorney General should not do his duty unless the Legislature passed a bill giving him more money than his salary? I certainly never heard of it. What does he want funds for? He is in office to try those suits, and it is his duty to try them. He is under a salary of $6,000 a year. Does he need funds in order to employ assistant counsel? Is that the reason? The very reason why the salary was placed at $6,000, instead of $2,000, as it was before, was, that talent should be placed in that office sufficient to try a suit without associate counsel. That was the argument urged; and are we now to be met with this plea, that he must delay these suits because the Legislature does not give him money to employ counsel that can try the suits? These suits were commenced some eight months ago. Several terms of court have been held since they were commenced, and yet they are not tried! Does he need money for witnesses? The witnesses are at his command. He can subpœna them, and they are obliged to attend. I apprehend there is no such reason. These suits were never intended to be tried, in my opinion, when they were commenced. They were commenced for noise, for clap-trap, just because it was necessary at that time to commence some suits in order to show that something had been done. If they were honestly commenced, with an intention to be tried, why have they not been tried? It cannot be because there is not funds sufficient for the Attorney General to bring them on. There may be frauds, and these suits may reach them when tried; but the only excuse that I can conceive for the Attorney General's not trying them is because he did not intend to try them when he commenced them. Three or four terms of court have been held in which these suits might have been tried. Therefore, the reason urged by the Senator from the Tenth why the Attorney General does not try these suits, it seems to me, is utterly fallacious.

Mr. Woodin said that provision would be made in the Supply bill for the money necessary to carry on the canal suits. Mr. Bradley's motion was finally laid on the table. Mr. Woodin called from the table the concurrent resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the repeal of the Resumption act of 1875, and to favor such legislation as may be needed to give full faith and force to the pledges contained in the act. The resolution was adopted.

Senator Kennaday introduced a bill amending the law of 1875 in relation to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of New-York as follows: "No person being a resident of the State of New-York who shall have a place of business in the City of New-York shall be deemed to be a non-resident under the provisions of this act." A bill amending as follows the law of 1866 in relation to the taxation of stockholders of banks and the surplus funds of savings banks was introduced by Mr. Carpenter: "Such shares shall not be valued otherwise than other real and personal estate, nor shall such shares be assessed at more than their par value, except that when any such bank or banking association shall be possessed of accumulated surplus profits to an amount exceeding fifty per centum upon its capital, the valuation of the shares of such bank or banking association may be increased by adding to the same the value of such excess."

A hearing will be accorded parties interested in the bill to increase the fees of Hell Gate pilots, and the bill in relation to wharves, piers, and slips in New-York and Brooklyn by the Commerce and Navigation Committee, next Tuesday evening, in the Senate Library. Mr. Rogers' Railroad bill, designed for the relief of the stockholders of the Erie Railway, was considered in Committee of the Whole and progressed.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The Committee of Ways and Means and the Finance Committee met with the Commissioners of the new capitol this evening to decide in what way the expense of completing the building can be reduced. It continued under the present plan it will cost $12,000,000 to finish it, but according to a report made by the engineers this evening it appears that, without the tower, the structure can be completed for $4,500,000. If stone is substituted for iron it can be finished as at first designed—for $7,000,000. It is probable that the latter plan will be adopted.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE LAST LEGISLATURE—THE MISMANAGEMENT AND NEGLECT CLASSIFIED—CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—The long-expected report of the joint committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the canal frauds, and to suggest some better system of Canal laws than that now in existence, will be presented to the Senate and Assembly to-morrow morning. It will be remembered that Senator Cole and his colleagues of the committee have worked silently, and with no partisan intent. They have issued no reports of their proceedings for the purpose of influencing elections or breaking down the reputations of their political opponents, consequently their report has been anxiously looked for, and there seems to be no doubt that the recommendations contained in it will be at once considered and acted upon by the present Legislature. It is in every way worthy of such consideration, being by far the most accurate and important document regarding the canals which has yet been prepared. After noting the fact that the Governor's so-called non-partisan commission wished to co-operate with the committee, the report gives a most interesting history of the canals from their commencement in 1808, and then refers to the law of 1862, which declared that no more work should be done on the canals, and that they should be considered finished and completed in the proper way. The act has caused serious injury to the commerce of the State by preventing the enlargement of the water way to the full depth of seven feet originally contemplated. It can hardly be doubted that had the work on the enlargement been continued in name and in fact during the past thirteen years, instead of being disguised as "extraordinary repairs," it would have been before this time actually completed. Fifteen years' experience of the repair contract system showed its defects. For a time there was an apparent saving to the State, but it ultimately became evident that there was none in reality. Neglect of necessary repairs, in some instances hastily or badly executed work, in others rapid dilapidation of structures and consequent increased expenditures for ordinary repairs, soon attested that the system had failed to achieve the results expected from it. In 1870, therefore, the laws authorizing the repair contract system were repealed and the Contracting Board was abolished. But this step, proper as it seemed, brought in its train some new evils. It opened the way for numerous and heavy claims by contractors whose contracts then existing for keeping in repair certain sections of the canals were abrogated and the contractors were not slow in showing the large damages they would sustain by such abrogation. The amount expended on all the canals of the State since 1835 is shown by the reports of the Auditor to have been $67,978,327, and the interest paid on loans $37,237,526, so that the canals may be stated to have cost the State in round numbers $105,000,000. The gross tolls received during the same period have amounted to over $115,000,000. Of this amount over $38,000,000 were paid for the expenses of repairs, superintendence, and collection of tolls, and over $76,000,000 toward the gradual reduction and payment of the canal debt. In a period of thirty-nine years the canals have transported 152,121,285 tons of property, the bulk of which came from the Western States and Canada, on which the State received an average toll of seventy-five cents per ton, levied to provide for the maintenance of the canals, and to extinguish the debt incurred in their construction. The canals are at this time indebted to the people of this State in the sum (in round numbers) of $28,000,000, on account of taxes levied for canal purposes, and for deficiencies in revenue. This sum represents the total cost to the State of all the canals, so far as such cost was met by taxation. As an offset to this $28,000,000, the people of this State engaged in the carrying trade of the canals, have received $144,331,120 in freight, exclusive of tolls, all of which has added to the material wealth of the State. In addition to the amount received by the carrier, the property coming from other States and Canada has contributed to other industries, say for warehouse charges, labor, handling and transferring commissions, &c., at least seventy-five million dollars. The 152,000,000 tons transported has brought to us the commerce of other countries and States, which has been an additional source of income to our people.

INCOME AND EXPENSES.

It is evident from this general statement that the canals of the State not only earn enough to pay the cost of their construction, and all the expenses of their management, but also enough to contribute largely toward the support of the State Government. In fact, the canal debt would have been still further reduced had not a portion of these tolls, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, been used toward paying the general fund debt, and contributing an annual sum of $200,000 to "defray the ordinary expenses of the State." When it is remembered that a large part of the income of the great trunk lines has been expended upon non-paying lateral canals, and so that the amount of income would probably have been greater, and the amount of expenditure vastly less, had there been no mismanagement, neglect, or fraud, it will be seen that the State has in the canals a most valuable and productive property. All that it requires from the State is simply honest administration. How vast a benefit it has been to the State is evinced in the rapid growth of the commercial Metropolis, the development of the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the State everywhere throughout its limits, and the fact that in the past forty years the real and personal property of the citizens of the State has risen in assessed value nearly five-fold, from $532,418,407 in 1835, to $2,367,780,109 in 1875. The loss to the State in operating what are termed the lateral canals has been the sole cause of the fact of the present indebtedness of the State by reason of the canals, so that but for that fact the State would to-day be entirely free from any canal debt. Abuses and peculations among those intrusted with the management of canal affairs have occurred at various periods, and when their causes and extent have been ascertained legislative efforts have been made to arrest them, and prevent their repetition. Investigation has followed investigation. As early as thirty-five years ago they had begun. There was an investigation in 1840, of canal accounts; in 1841, of the malfeasance of Superintendents and Collectors; in 1843, of canal payments; in 1847, of canal frauds; in 1848, of the misdoings of canal engineers; in 1852, of canal lettings and contracts. Each of these, in its turn, led to the correction of abuses, the punishment of offenders, or the amendment of laws. In 1867 it was believed that such abuses, in some form, were beginning to reach the proportions of a system of fraud demanding legislative examination and repression. In that year resolutions of inquiry were introduced and an investigating committee of both houses was appointed. A large number of witnesses were examined and a mass of testimony laid before the Legislature. It showed by other examples the same methods of unbalanced bids, corrupt or careless award of contracts, false measurements and estimates, already so fully set forth in the previous report of the committee, and further illustrated by testimony. One of the Canal Commissioners was at that time brought before the court for the trial, but was finally acquitted, and suits against various parties accused were instituted by the Attorney General in the courts. Out of that investigation grew the effort to amend the Constitution in such a manner as would render such frauds impossible, by forbidding the careless or corrupt special legislation which had permitted or sanctioned them. Amendments were accordingly framed and submitted to the people in 1874, and by their approval have now become a part of our fundamental law. One of these amendments prohibits extra compensation to contractors. Another limits the expenditures in any year, on the main lines of the canals, to the amount of the receipts during the previous year. Another requires that the sinking funds shall be kept separate, and no part of them used for any other purpose. Another prohibits the Legislature, Canal Board, or Canal Appraisers from paying any claim against the State which as between citizens would be barred by lapse of time. Others forbid certain forms of special legislation, and absolutely prohibit the auditing or allowance of private claims by the Legislature. Had these salutary provisions been in force some years earlier a vast amount would have been saved to the Treasury of the States. To ascertain all the frauds that have been committed in the management of the canals, and events positively assert that all are known which may now be in progress, would require the examination of nearly every foot of the work on the line of the canals.

The examination made by your committee, wide and varied as it has been, has served, however, to point out the nature of the frauds, and in some degree to define their extent, and especially to indicate, with some degree of precision, the appropriate

remedies. Summing up the various forms of mismanagement, neglect, fraud, and malfeasance, your committee find that they may be classified as follows:

1. The approval or toleration of unbalanced bids already explained.
2. Improper action of Commissioners in making new contracts and extending or canceling old ones.
3. Wrongful construction of contracts adversely to the interest of the State for the benefit of contractors.
4. Blind, hasty, or corrupt legislation in making appropriations for repairs, claims, and awards.
5. Neglect of engineers to make true estimates, and connivance with bidders or contractors in making false ones.
6. Carelessness or neglect on the part of the Canal Board in ascertaining whether proposed work has proper legal sanction.
7. Appropriation of property of the State by contractors or by Superintendents.
8. Approval by the Superintendent of bad or worthless works.
9. Wrongful or careless awards by Canal Appraisers.
10. The legal fiction of "extraordinary repairs," which misstates a matter of fact, misleads successive Legislatures, and prevents the completion of the enlargement while attempting it by indirection.
11. The lack of responsibility on the part of canal officers, owing to a defective system of subdividing duties, which renders it difficult to hold a wrongdoer to strict account.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

After giving instances of fraud and mismanagement, under the heads named above, the committee makes the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. That the amendment to the Constitution providing for placing the supervision and management of the canals under a definite responsible head should be adopted. This amendment, substituting a Superintendent of Public Works for the cumbrous and complex machinery of Commissioners and boards, has already received the necessary approval of the Legislature, and provision is only required for its submission to the people at the general election in November. The abolition of unnecessary officers, and the consequent concentration of responsibility, is one of the plainest teachings of experience in the history of the canals. Previous steps have from time to time been taken in the same direction, and with advantage to the State. Not only will needless expense be thus cut off, but an important safeguard against fraud will be secured. The first step toward preventing mismanagement is to definitely fix the responsibility, so that there should be a reorganization of the engineering force on the canals, by which Division, Resident, and Assistant Engineers shall all be rendered accountable to a common head, vested with power of appointment and removal, and responsible for any malfeasance that may then occur in that department. The law of 1862, under which has grown up the system of extraordinary repairs, should be repealed or essentially modified. No appropriations should be made for that class of repairs, unless they are shown to be absolutely essential to the navigation of the canals, nor until their extent and cost are ascertained and definitely fixed. No appropriation should be made for the extension or continuance of contracts beyond their stipulated terms, nor in payments for acts performed without previous sanction of law. Legislative appropriations being made for a distinctly stated purpose should be applied to that purpose alone—their transfer to any other should be forbidden by law. To prevent unbalanced bids the preliminary estimates and quantity made for contemplated work should not be disclosed to bidders in advance. A statement of the kinds of work and material required and the place where needed is a sufficient basis for honest bids, and there is no occasion to offer data for dishonest ones, and estimates should be much more carefully made. If, notwithstanding this precaution, unbalanced bids are offered, the contracting officers of the State should be authorized and required by law to throw them out as not conforming to the true intent and meaning of section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution. Competition in bidding should not be confined to a small circle by the requirement of excessive security. Such requirement should be prohibited. Every contract should be for a definite and specific amount of materials and labor. When its terms are complied with and payment is made, the contract should be closed. Any continuance of the work to which it applied should be made the basis of a new letting. Provision should be made by law for the better protection of the interests of the State in making awards for canal damages. Claims should be required to be presented and examined before an open court, in which the rights and interests of the State will be as vigilantly cared for as those of the claimant. Allowance of interest upon canal claims against the State, from the time when the alleged damage occurred, and before its extent was adjudicated, is contrary to the spirit of our laws and to the practices of our Government. In regard to other claims, upon all private contracts, the Statute of Limitations bars an undue accumulation of interest; but, as the testimony shows, canal claims exorbitant at the outset are allowed by this process to double themselves. The practice should be at once and henceforth forbidden by law. If the cases by which awards were made by the Canal Appraisers had been heard in open court, with a responsible lawyer appearing for the State, and possessing facilities for the investigation of the facts, and substantially defending the interests of the State, we have no doubt, judging from the indications given by an examination made of some of the claims, that the total amount of the awards would have been very largely reduced, as already stated. Thus believing, the committee recommend the establishment of a Court of Claims, not alone for canal, but for all claims that may be made against the State, with proper limitations, and always provided that no judgement should ever be given against the State unless upon similar facts a judgment would be given against an individual in a court of law. It is believed that the cost of such a court would not be greater than the Canal Appraisers' department has been. The report closes with a number of tables which present the above facts and figures in detail.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY ROAD—THE EARNINGS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON ROAD.

BOSTON, March 2.—The following officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad were elected to-day: Robert Harris, President; C. E. Perkins, Vice President; J. M. Walker, Counsel; J. N. A. Griswold, Chairman of the Board; Amos T. Hall, Treasurer and Secretary; W. B. Strong, General Superintendent. Western Executive Committee—Robert Harris, J. M. Walker, and C. E. Perkins. Executive and Finance Committee—J. N. A. Griswold, J. M. Forbes, Sidney Bartlett, and Charles J. Paine. No other business was transacted.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in favor of the Boston and Maine Railroad against the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad in an action of contract brought by the former to recover $566,194 84.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The thirteenth annual report of the Chicago and Alton Railroad shows: The capital stock is now $12,363,200; funded debt, $8,143,200; gross earnings for the year 1875, $4,656,763, (a decrease from last year of $435,000;) operating expenses, $2,604,125, (a decrease of $185,225;) net earnings per mile, $3,158; total receipts, $4,776,657; disbursements, $4,650,071; leaving a balance of $126,586. The reduction in amount earned is attributed to short crops and the general prostration of business.

BOSTON, March 2.—At a meeting of the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad to-day, it was voted to sell the line to the Boston and Albany Road, for a sum equal to ninety-five per cent. of the capital stock of the company.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

The meeting of railroad officials which has been in progress in this City for two days closed yesterday, and resulted in the adoption of a set of agreements touching the rates of freightage to certain Atlantic seaboard cities that will probably have an important influence upon the commerce of those cities, and will be of particular advantage to New-York. There were present at the meeting Col. Thomas A. Scott, J. N. McCullough, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania; John King, Jr., of the Baltimore and Ohio; J. F. Joy, of the Michigan Central; H. J. Jewett, of the Erie; Mr. Bliss of the Boston and Albany; John Newell, of the Lake Shore, and others. The propositions were drawn up by a committee appointed on Wednesday, and were adopted at a meeting held at Mr. Jewett's house, on Twelfth street, yesterday. The agreements provide, in the first place, that there shall be the same through rates for all classes of freights from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, the pro-rata division of rates to be based on the length of the shortest road composing either of the trunk lines. It is further agreed that the same rates that apply to freight from Chicago shall apply to freight from other cities that are connected with the above-mentioned ports by the railroads included under the combination. The second agreement touches the rebates which have been paid on grain intended for export at Philadelphia and Baltimore, in order to put these ports on an equality with New-York. It was claimed by those representing the interests of New-York and Boston that these rebates were altogether too high. The agreement is to reduce them one half. It is finally agreed that the new rates shall go into operation immediately, and that any previous contracts contrary to them shall be repealed.

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS' LIABILITY.

Edward A. Girdan, formerly a conductor on the Sixth Avenue Railroad, brought an action yesterday, before Justice Pinckney, in the Seventh District Court, against Alvin Alton, who keeps a boarding-house at Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, to recover $125, the value of a gold watch and chain, $16 in currency and other valuables, stolen from him by a lodger, whom he alleged Mr. Alton introduced to him as an [illegible] and reputable person. Upon the strength of [illegible] recommendation, Girdan swore that he was induced to occupy the same room with Kempbel, in the defendant's boarding-house, in December last, and that on the morning of Dec. 25 Kempbel disappeared, taking with him the property named. The issue in the case turned upon the question as to whether Mr. Alton came under the denomination of an inn-keeper. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $35.

THE SERGEANT AT ARMS' ACCOUNTS.

THE DISBURSEMENTS MADE BY MR. ORDWAY DURING TWELVE YEARS OF SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Ordway, who was for twelve years Sergeant at Arms of the House, has settled his accounts to the beginning of the present Congress. The following letter from Treasurer New shows the magnitude of the disbursements made through Mr. Ordway's office, for which he was responsible. The only items not allowed are for mileage, which, in two instances, the Committee on Mileage are claimed not to have computed correctly. This was the error of the committee, and not of Mr. Ordway. The letter is as follows:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON Feb. 29, 1876.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., in regard to the account for pay and mileage of the House of Representatives from March 4, 1863, to Dec. 1, 1875, including the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and part of the Forty-fourth Congresses, being the period during which you held the office of Sergeant at Arms. The payments made to the members of the House through the office of Sergeant at Arms during that time amounted to the sum of $17,715,651 75, and the account thereof has been audited and settled by this department with the exception of two small items of mileage amounting to $156, which were certified to you by the Committee on Mileage and by the Speaker of the House, but which were suspended by the Controller, and excepting the account of disbursements since July 1, 1875, which has been compared with the Treasurer's books and is awaiting settlement by the accounting officers of the Treasury, for all of which you have returned Speaker's certificates duly receipted by the members for whom the amounts were drawn. Very respectfully,

JOHN C. NEW, Treasurer United States.

Hon. N. G. ORDWAY, Washington, D. C.

EX-SENATOR STEWART.

HIS ACCOUNT OF HIS CONNECTION WITH THE EMMA MINE SWINDLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Ex-Senator Stewart expects to leave next Tuesday for Washington, to testify before the House Committee on Foreign Relations in the Emma Mine investigation. In an interview this morning he foreshadowed the general tenor of his evidence to the effect that in the first meeting with Lyon at Washington in the early part of 1871 he was favorably impressed with the merits of Lyon's claim to an interest in the Emma Mine, and went to Salt Lake to push his case as legal adviser. He thought at the time that Judge McKean was prejudiced against Lyon, and endeavored to procure his removal, but afterward became convinced that McKean acted fairly and impartially. He found on examination that Lyon's claim was not as good as it at first appeared, and advised a compromise with the Emma Company. In this connection he wrote a letter to Lyon, in which the expression occurred, "Better have a compromise than a worked out mine," meaning that to enforce Lyon's claim would require a litigation of years, and in the meantime the mine might be worked out; I went to England as agent for Lyon, with Park as agent for the company; we were at once besieged by parties wishing to purchase; I received a proposition from Coates and Hankey to buy a half-interest for $2,000,000, they to put the stock on the market; they also selected Prof. Silliman to report on the mine; Albert Grant then put in an appearance, and at his suggestion I got Schenck to come in as a Director, believing at the time that the mine was valuable property. When the storm was raised about Schenck's being a Director he resigned, but held on to his stock, still believing it to be valuable, and subsequently lost on it; neither Schenck nor myself received any stock as a gift; my own was received for services to Lyon in a professional capacity. Mr. Schenck bought his and raised the money to pay for it. Lyon then wanted to realize on his interest, and gave me a bill of sale, and I gave a note for $150,000 to Park, who advanced the amount to Lyon. Lyon then began to sell short and circulate stories in depreciation of the mine; the stockholders sent a committee to examine the mine, who reported it all right; stock kept up and Lyon could not cover his shorts; he then threatened to commence a suit to recover an additional amount for his interest, which was compromised by Park paying him $50,000 more, which he also lost selling short. In the Summer of 1872 I went to Salt Lake in the interest of the Emma Company, the mine having been jumped by the Illinois tunnel. The mine was then looking well, but shortly after a fault occurred in the lead. The company ran about sixty feet into the hanging wall and stopped, instead of going down on the lead. I believe the mine still very valuable if properly worked. Since operations were stopped the Bay City Tunnel Company has run under the old Emma workings and is in rich ore on Emma ground. Lyon has been making a living for years by litigation. His evidence before the House Committee is a tissue of falsehoods.

Mr. Stewart did not attempt to explain the manner in which Mr. Schenck raised the money to buy his stock, not being familiar with details, but presumed he got a portion of it from Park.

A LETTER FROM PROF. SILLIMAN.

NEW-HAVEN, March 2.—In answer to a letter from Congressman A. S. Hewitt, quoting the testimony of Lyon that Stewart told him that Silliman was to receive for his report either £9,500 or £10,000 in the event of the sale of the Emma Mine, Prof. B. Silliman sends the following:

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 29, 1876.

My Dear Mr. Hewitt:

Yours of the 28th is this moment at hand and read with surprise at the mendacity of the statement you quote from the testimony of Lyon respecting the sum I was to receive for my report on the Emma Mine. It is not true that I was to receive or did receive any sum whatever contingent on the sale of the mine, nor do I believe that Senator Stewart made any such statement as that quoted, nor was I paid any such magnificent sum as has been named. This matter has now gone so far that it must go to the extent of a thorough and exhaustive examination. When the proper time comes I hope to be permitted to state my share in the transaction, which I never yet have had a proper occasion to do, and in the right place, though I have sought it anxiously. Very sincerely yours,

B. SILLIMAN.

To Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Washington, D. C.

THE LIABILITY OF BANKS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The Court of Appeals of Maryland yesterday affirmed the judgment of Judge Miller, in the Circuit Court of Howard County, in the case of William A. Boyd, of Baltimore, against the Third National Bank. This suit originated upon the refusal of the bank to deliver Mr. Boyd United States and other bonds to the amount of $26,500, which had been deposited with the bank under receipt as general collateral. The bank was robbed in August, 1872, and lost over one hundred thousand dollars in money and convertible stock, among which were the bonds of Mr. Boyd. The bank contended that it had used as much and as due diligence in care and keeping of Mr. Boyd's securities as they did of their own, and therefore were not liable. The case was first tried in May, 1873, in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in which there was a great display of expert knowledge in safes and vaults and the jury failed to agree. The case was then removed to Howard County and another trial took place in September, 1874, at Ellicott City, where judgment was rendered in favor of Mr. Boyd. The bank appealed, and now the case has been decided also in his favor by that tribunal. The premium on the bonds together with the interest will amount to over thirty-six thousand dollars. The termination of this protracted suit will prove a subject of general interest to banks and capitalists, as it involves the question of collateral security, together with the degree of care necessary to be exercised by banks.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 3—1 A. M.—*For the lower lakes, Middle, and Eastern States, stationary or rising barometer, north and north-west winds, possibly backing to south-west in the two first, stationary or higher temperature and partly cloudy weather.*

THE SPAULDING COURT MARTIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The Spaulding Court Martial convened at Mare Island to-day, Medical Director Suddars having been detailed on the court in place of Commander Fitz Hugh, who is otherwise engaged. Spaulding did not object to any member of the court, and named L. D. Latimer, of this city, as his counsel. The charges and specifications were read, and the court adjourned until to-morrow, when the accused will be arraigned.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

WINSLOW, THE BOSTON FORGER.

HIS EXAMINATION AT THE BOW STREET POLICE STATION—THE PRISONER REMANDED TILL TO-DAY.

LONDON, March 2.—Winslow, the Boston forger, was brought up at Bow Street Police Court to-day and remanded till noon to-morrow. The American Legation made an application to the Foreign Office yesterday, but there has been a slight delay, and Sir Thomas Henry, the chief magistrate at court, has not yet received the notice required under the Extradition act of this formal application. The delay is easily explained by the necessity the Foreign Office is under of examining the evidence submitted by the American Legation. Rather more people were present in court this morning than on the previous occasion of Winslow's examination. The commencement of the proceedings was delayed twenty minutes by a report that Mr. Wontner, of No. 3 Cloak lane, Queen street, would appear as Winslow's solicitor.

Sir Thomas Henry asked the prisoner if he had a solicitor. Winslow said he did not desire a solicitor. He did not wish to contest the case at all. He would be glad to waive everything, and would be only too happy to go home to-morrow.

Albion P. Dearborn, of Boston, was sworn. He produced papers, consisting of an indictment found by the Grand Jury of Suffolk County, Mass., containing fourteen counts, seven for forging and altering, and seven for uttering to the amount of $40,000; a bench warrant issued by the Massachusetts authorities for the arrest of Winslow, and the depositions of various persons of Boston whose names had been forged. He also produced a warrant signed by President Grant and countersigned by Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, authorizing him [Dearborn] to convey the prisoner to America if he was committed. Mr. Dearborn, replying to Col. Cheesebrough, the Secretary of the American Legation in London, said he knew the prisoner by sight; he also knew the various persons signing the affidavit. The documents were then handed to Winslow, who declined to ask any questions of Dearborn.

Sir Thomas Henry asked if the documents bore the seal of the Secretary of State. Col. Cheesebrough replied that they did. The indictment found by the Grand Jury of Suffolk County, Mass., was then read by the clerk of the court, detailing the various forgeries of promissory notes and indersements. The bench warrant found by the Massachusetts court was also read. During the reading Winslow sat looking downward and seemed very much depressed, but otherwise he evinced no emotion. He seems to have suffered much from confinement. He is very sallow and gaunt. He is unshaven and wears a worn-looking blue frock coat. On any occasion when he has been obliged to speak, his voice was husky and his tone lower than when he addressed the court last Wednesday week. After the documents had been read, Sir Thomas Henry explained their purport to Winslow, and asked him if he understood them. Winslow replied that he did. Sir Thomas Henry then said that the indictment found by the Grand Jury of Suffolk County and the bench warrant had been read. He explained to Winslow that this was amply sufficient ground for committing him for trial. If a Grand Jury in London had found a similar indictment against the prisoner charged here, he should commit him immediately; but in an extradition case it was necessary to have evidence that the Government requiring extradition had made a formal application to the English Government. "Though I understand," Sir Thomas continued, "that the American Legation sent the documents to the Foreign Office yesterday, I have not received any intimation from either the Foreign or the Home Office; therefore I think it best to remand you until to-morrow."

The delay at the opening of the court was at the wish of the American Legation, so that there might be no impression that the prisoner was unfairly treated or taken at a disadvantage in the absence of a solicitor, who was supposed to have been retained. The formalities requiring a day's remand are as follows: The American Legation request the Foreign Office for extradition. The Foreign Office examine the papers and forward them to the Home Office. The latter notifies the magistrate, enabling him to grant the extradition. Mrs. Winslow seems less depressed than on Wednesday. She will probably go home in the same vessel with her husband. It seems that the authorities of Boston left the question of the time and manner of the family's return entirely to Mr. Dearborn's discretion, they paying all the expenses. The case seemed to excite but little interest among the spectators in the court who were not directly concerned with it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKERS IN TROUBLE—THE AMERICAN MINISTER—THE DIRECT CABLE COMPANY—BURNING OF A THEATRE IN LEEDS.

LONDON, March 2.—Some days ago it was pointed out in these dispatches that scandals in connection with the Liverpool cotton trade would shortly be made public; that there had been failures, by which questionable transactions had been brought to light. These statements are confirmed to-day by the following dispatch from Liverpool: "In the Police Court to-day Robert Mann, the younger, and William Hurst, composing the firm of William Peers & Son, cotton brokers, were summoned to answer the charge preferred by Messrs. Leech, Harrison & Forwood, of having unlawfully conspired to acquire fifty bales of cotton, the property of the latter firm. The defendants are also charged with stealing the cotton and with obtaining it by false pretenses. Neither of the defendants appeared at court, although the service of the summonses was proved, and neither has been seen since Tuesday last. The magistrate granted warrants for their apprehension."

Walter Cosser & Co., timber and mahogany merchants in Belvidere Road, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at half a million dollars.

Gen. Schenck, the American Minister, sails from Liverpool for New-York on Saturday next, in the Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia.

The reports of the meeting of the shareholders of the Direct Cable Company, under the auspices of Learoyd & Co., held at the Cannon Street Hotel yesterday, as published in the newspapers this morning, say that the meeting was adjourned for a week and not sine die.

LEEDS, March 2.—The amphitheatre in this place was burned last night. The loss is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Since the burning of the Royal Theatre in 1875 the Amphitheatre was the only theatre in Leeds.

TURKEY.

AN AGENT SENT TO MONTENEGRO—THE TURKISH FINANCES—A BATTLE NEAR DABRA.

RAGUSA, March 2.—Baron de Rodich, the Governor of Dalmatia, arrived here yesterday and proceeded to Cattara. It is understood that he is charged with a double mission—to the Herzegovinian refugees, and to the Montenegrin Government.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Times* in its financial article to-day says the Turkish Government wanted Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co., the agents of the Turkish loan of 1858 (who yesterday reported that there was a deficiency of £74,333 in the amount required to pay the interest and drawn bonds on that loan) to make up the sum from the Egyptian tribute in the Bank of England. The bank, however, would not consent to part with the money held by it on account of other specified securities.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says it is affirmed on professedly trustworthy authority that the insurgent leaders, fearing defeat if hostilities are protracted, have consented to a parley with the Turkish envoys. The meeting is fixed to take place at Cettinje very shortly. The insurgents desire an explanation of the promised reforms, and are anxious to set forth their own grievances and discuss the remedy.

A Vienna telegram announces that the Montenegrin leaders in the insurrection in Herzegovina have retired.

RAGUSA, March 2.—A sanguinary battle was fought yesterday near Dabra, in which 800 Turks were killed. The placards posted in Ragusa promulgating the Turkish reforms have been pasted over with figures of death's heads. The insurgents have issued a manifesto scouting all propositions of peace.

BELGRADE, March 2.—It is anticipated that a Ministerial order will soon be issued annulling the order of the Minister of War calling out the Militia reserves. The Russian diplomatic agent in Montenegro has been instructed to oppose the efforts of the war party and to support the Prince in resisting them. He notified the Prince that Russia will withdraw her protection if an attitude of provocation is assumed, whereupon the Prince gave pacific assurances.

A HERZEGOVINIAN MANIFESTO.

LONDON, March 3.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says a manifesto of the Herzegovinians has been issued. It declares that the insurgents will summon Servia and Montenegro to openly wage war, and continues: "We hope Russia will prove a Messiah of freedom to the Servians. We believe she cannot remain unmoved at Turkish cruelty. The other powers will grant us indirect help. Let England open her eyes and leave Turkey to her ruin." The manifesto concludes: "We demand either true independence or death. We sign this declaration with our blood, and will accept no other proposal."

EGYPT.

THE SUEZ CANAL AGENCY.

LONDON, March 2.—A letter from M. de Lesseps appears in the *Times* to-day, in which he says: "The Suez Canal Company simply revoked Sir Daniel Lange's functions as its agent in London. Sir Daniel Lange had no part whatever in the deliberations of the Council of Directors, and did not represent English interests. The perusal of Sir Daniel Lange's letters, written in 1871, would sufficiently explain to any honest man that the revocation of his agency was inevitable."

FRANCE.

CHAMBORD AND THE BONAPARTISTS—MINISTERIAL TOPICS.

PARIS, March 2.—The report of the death of M. Blanqui, the Socialist, is again contradicted.

A letter written on behalf of the Comte de Chambord is published. It denies that the Prince ever authorized his adherents to vote for Bonapartist candidates.

The *Moniteur*, alluding to the proposition that the Ministers who remain in the Cabinet should subscribe to M. Dufaure's programme, says: "The Conservatives would act wrongly if they should oppose the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet, which, while responding to the legitimate aspirations of the Republicans, would restrain the wild, impatient pretensions of the Utopists, their rear guard. It is better that such demands as universal amnesty and separation of Church and State should be opposed on behalf of the Government by M. Perier or M. Simon than by the Duc de Broglie or the Vicomte de Meaux."

The *Journal des Debats*, controverting portions of M. Gambetta's speech on the elections, declares the result is not an anti-clerical, but a liberal and constitutional, triumph over monarchical reaction.

M. Lemoinne was received yesterday as member of the French Academy.

MARINE DISASTERS.

AN OCEAN STEAMER BURNED—THE SHIP TURKESTAN—THE AMERICAN BARK ADDIE M'ADAM.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 2.—The British steamer Bothnia, Capt. Scarlett, from New-Orleans Feb. 2, for Liverpool, was burned at sea on the 15th. The crew were saved, and have arrived at this port.

[The steam-ship Bothnia was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1871, her owners being Messrs. Nelson & Co., of London. She was built of the best quality of iron, and measured 1,323 tons. The following were her principal proportions: Length, 247 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 6 inches. She has four bulkhead compartments. Her engines were compound, and of considerable power. She was in this City in August, 1874, and was surveyed by the American Lloyds. The Bothnia left New-Orleans, commanded by Capt. Scarlett, on the 2d of February, for Liverpool, with cotton and an assorted cargo.]

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—The position of the ship Turkestan, from New-York for Liverpool, which went ashore at Port Madoc, is unchanged. All the cotton, 1,000 bales, has been saved, as well as 4,070 barrels of flour, and 175 bags of seed, all in good, dry condition.

QUEENSTOWN, March 2.—The brig Aquilla, Capt. Damors, from Philadelphia, for Dublin, has arrived here. She has aboard the crew of the Arthur L, which was abandoned on the 9th of February. The master of the latter had been drowned.

ANTWERP, March 2.—The American bark Addie McAdam, which was beached near Flushing, in consequence of a collision, has been floated and towed to this port.

SPAIN.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF DON CARLOS.

BOULOGNE, March 2.—Don Carlos will arrive here at 6:30 this evening. He will take the steamer for Folkestone, and thence proceed to London.

LONDON, March 2.—Don Carlos avoided entering Paris by using the circular railway skirting the city. He sleeps at Boulogne to-night, and will arrive here to-morrow.

ABANDONED CARLIST ARMS—QUESTIONS GROWING OUT OF THE CARLIST DEFEAT.

MADRID, March 2.—The Alfonsists have taken thirty-three pieces of artillery and many thousands of rifles abandoned by the Carlists.

Senor Canovas del Castillo has gone to Pampeluna to confer with the King on questions raised by the overthrow of the Carlists.

Debate on the address in reply to the royal speech will begin in the Cortes on Monday. The report that Carasa, the Carlist chieftain, has been assassinated is not true. He and other leaders have entered France. Gen. Quesada has ordered that all persons belonging to lawless bands be shot when captured.

LONDON, March 3.—The Paris dispatch of the *Times* says only a few Carlist stragglers now arrive from the frontier. The bulk of the Carlist troops have been interned in Tours, Limoges, and the Departments of Vienne, Haute-Vienne, and Indre-et-Loire. It is said the French Government has informed Spain that most of the men interned seem to be very desirous of returning home, and are willing to take an engagement not to fight in future if pardoned and amnesty is proclaimed. It appears the Carlists were told, until the last moment, that a *convenio* would be signed. They were thereby convinced that, upon arriving at the frontier, they need only lay down their arms and return to their homes. On reaching the frontier they were told that all negotiations for a *convenio* had failed. The majority then fled to France, arriving utterly destitute. It is said the Carlist Committees are preparing a brilliant reception for Don Carlos in London.

SWITZERLAND.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY COMPANY.

BERLIN, March 2.—The statement published a day or two ago to the effect that the St. Gothard Railway Company were resolved to petition England and Belgium for subsidies was premature. A meeting of the Directors to examine the Manager's report and consider the means of meeting the deficit only is to be held to-morrow.

THE FRESHETS.

THE SEINE RISING—STREETS OF PARIS FLOODED.

PARIS, March 2.—The Seine is still rising, and it is expected that it willl continue to rise until Saturday. Some of the streets of Paris are already flooded.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Paris says the inhabitants of Asnieres have been driven from their homes by the overflow of the Seine.

AFRICA.

FIRE AND GUNPOWDER EXPLOSIONS IN A GOLD COAST TOWN—FIFTY NATIVES KILLED.

LONDON, March 2.—Advices from the Gold Coast report that a fire occurred at Little Popo Feb. 1, which destroyed half the town. In nearly all the houses gunpowder was stored, and as the flames spread explosion followed explosion. Two thousand kegs stored in one building exploded, causing a shock like an earthquake. About fifty natives were blown to pieces while attempting to plunder the burning and abandoned houses.

CENTRAL ASIA.

PROXIMITY OF THE RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BOUNDARIES.

LONDON, March 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the report of the subjugation of Khokand by Russia is confirmed. This leaves a distance of only 225 miles between the English and Russian frontiers in Central Asia.

ITALY.

THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CONGRESS.

ROME, March 2.—Garibaldi has accepted the Presidency of the International Arbitration Congress to be held here.

AUSTRIA.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPRESS FOR ENGLAND.

VIENNA, March 2.—The Empress of Austria left this city to-night for London.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

THEIR FIRST MEETING AT CONCORD—AN INSIGNIFICANT AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 2.—The Democrats had their first meeting in this city to-night, and succeeded in nearly filling Phenix Hall with ladies and boys, for both always turn out to political meetings as matter of amusement. Mr. Frank H. Pierce, nephew of the late President Pierce, presided, and introduced the local celebrities, who were the only speakers. The speeches were exclusively devoted to a denunciation of Republican rascalities. Every story ever told to the detriment of any official was assumed to be true. It is apparent from this first meeting that the Democrats believe themselves in a desperate strait, and intend to resort to desperate remedies.

THE NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, March 2.—Senator Potts and other members of the State Executive Committee desire a correction of the announcement made in to-day's TIMES as to the time for holding the Republican Convention for the nomination of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The time fixed was Wednesday, May 17. The printed call, by a typographical error, announces March 17 as the day. The State Executive Committee will also make eight nominations to the State Convention, from which they will be asked to select the four delegates at large to the National Convention. The gentlemen who will be nominated will be Hon. George A. Halsey, ex-Senator Cattell, Senator Potts, J. Wyman Jones, Courtlandt Parker, Gen. Scovill, Senator Magie, and G. A. Hobart.

A SENSATION IN COURT.

MR. O'CONOR IN THE TWEED CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE SIX MILLION SUIT —CHARLES O'CONOR UNEXPECTEDLY APPEARS IN COURT—HE OBJECTS TO A LINE OF EVIDENCE, AND, AFTER A BRILLIANT SPEECH, GAINS HIS POINT.

A marked sensation in the Tweed case yesterday, and one which proved the feature of the day's proceedings, was the first appearance in court of Charles O'Conor since his recent illness, and his conduct of the case during the afternoon session of the court. Mr. O'Conor came in shortly after noon, and his entrance into court was the signal for a buzz of expectation. The aged lawyer seemed somewhat paler than usual, but his eye was bright and his step elastic. He appeared not to notice the interest his presence created, but walked to where the counsel for the people were sitting, and took his seat in a chair that was made vacant for him. O'Gorman was then on the stand, and was being examined and re-examined at great length as to the good or bad faith in which the suits begun by him had been brought. Mr. O'Conor watched the proceedings carefully but said nothing, and it was thought by many that he would take no part in the case. After recess, however, a similar line of inquiry was continued in the examination of George Ticknor Curtis. Then Mr. O'Conor suddenly jumped to his feet, and made a long argument showing the irrelevancy of the kind of evidence adduced. As soon as it was rumored about the building that Mr. O'Conor was arguing in the case, a large crowd rushed into the room, which soon became more completely filled than it had been at any previous portion of the trial. During the whole of the subsequent proceedings Mr. O'Conor took the entire charge of the prosecution into his own hands, carefully watching the evidence and interposing frequent objections.

Mrs. Andrew J. Garvey was the first witness sworn in the case, and she was questioned relative to her interview with Charles O'Conor in regard to the return of her husband from abroad. Witness said that Mr. O'Conor told her that her husband could come without molestation; witness telegraphed for her husband; witness also wrote letters to her husband on his way, while he was at Halifax.

Richard O'Gorman was then called as a witness. He said he was Corporation Counsel in 1871; two suits were instituted, one being on behalf of the City, the other on behalf of the Supervisors; witness depended most on the latter suit; the suits were brought in good faith; nothing was done in the City suit; the complaint in the County suit against Tweed was served on Oct. 19, 1871; a few days later George Ticknor Curtis and Judge Porter were retained by the witness as associate counsel; witness, aided by these gentlemen, conducted the cases while in office. On cross-examination witness said his term of office was extended until January, 1873, by the Legislature of 1870; Tweed was a member of the State Senate at the time; witness, not being sure of the legality of this action, obtained an appointment to a further term by Mayor Hall in May or June, 1870; witness had been previously elected and not appointed; witness has known Tweed ever since a few days after his election as Corporation Counsel in the Fall of 1865; witness knew Connolly some three years previously; Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Hall were in 1870 regarded as potential persons in the Democratic Party of this City; witness to a certain extent regarded his appointment as being made by them; witness had felt some hesitancy about beginning a suit for the County, the Corporation Counsel being counsel to the City, but only legal adviser of the County. The witness then went on to say that Hall gave his instructions to sue Tweed, Connolly, and the rest, including himself. The witness admitted not having examined the facts of the frauds. A long inquiry was also gone into as to the good faith in which the suits were brought. George Ticknor Curtis was then called by the defense as a witness, and asked by David Dudley Field whether he was employed by Corporation Counsel O'Gorman to assist him in the prosecution of the Supervisors' suit against Tweed. The question was objected to, and Judge Westbrook was about to overrule the objection and allow the evidence to be taken as part of that showing the good faith in which the suit was brought, when Charles O'Conor, who had come into the court-room a short time previously, arose quickly and addressing the Court, said: "I trust that—although I had no idea of taking part in this trial to-day—I trust your Honor will not dispose of this matter as a simple question. I confess I was quite astounded at what I saw of the proceedings when I came in here this morning. It appeared to me that the question before your Honor proper in this case was on understanding the direction of the general line of testimony then commenced, and in a degree gone into—it appeared to me, Sir, that before receiving any portion of that testimony your Honor ought to have had laid before you a distinct statement of the condition of this case and of the issues in it—the legitimate issues in it—which your Honor has power over, and which this jury have power to try; and if any attention at all had been given to that subject, it appears to me that the whole of this evidence must have been excluded. I mean every word which I heard fall from Mr. O'Gorman should have been excluded as utterly irrelevant. I am not now complaining of anybody. I say it should be excluded—every word of it. I had the pleasure of reading the opening of the learned counsel for the defense as reported in the morning papers, and I did not see a single word in that, so far as I can now remember—and certainly nothing which has connection with this line of evidence—that could be at all relevant or admissible, and I confess that the idea in my mind when I saw the line of examination pursued somewhat excited a feeling—induced me to wish I had been well enough to take some part at an earlier stage in the case, and to have called your Honor's attention a little earlier to this matter. Now, what is the issue? In the year 1875, just past, an act of the Legislature was passed declaring that for a claim of this description the State might maintain an action—that the State might maintain an action whether the City was prosecuting an action or not—irrespective of any neglect, irrespective of any motive, irrespective of any action, irrespective of any inaction upon the part of the City or County—the State might maintain this action. That is the act of the Legislature. Irrespective of that act of the Legislature, the Court of Appeals has decided that the State could not maintain the action which is now before you. Consequently the validity, the sustainability—if I may make a word for the occasion—of that action depends upon that act of the Legislature. Now, it is for your Honor to say whether that act, if there is any objection to it, is valid or not. If it be invalid, your Honor has nothing to do but so to say, and dismiss the action. If it be valid, or if it be valid in your Honor's opinion, whether ultimately it is to be considered so or not, it is to be valid for all purposes here. Your Honor is bound to so rule, the jury is so bound to take the law from you, and to take the act as valid. Then how do we stand? The question is whether William M. Tweed is responsible in this action for certain money alleged to have been obtained from the City Treasury—a pure question of law depending upon William M. Tweed's acts and those who co-operated with him in obtaining that money. That is the sole question and the only question; and being the sole and only question, pray, of what importance can it be whether an action that was commenced in the year 1871 by the Corporation Counsel was commenced with good or bad motives, was commenced at a proper time, or prosecuted with proper diligence? Pray, of what importance are the motives of the Corporation Counsel or any of his associates in reference to that action? Of what importance can they be? If they were ever so bad, should Tweed pay any more damages in this case on that account? If they were ever so good, should Tweed pay any less in this action? What had Tweed to do with their acts or motives? It is entirely true that in that action then commenced there may have been an allegation of fraud or neglect on the part of the City, and there may have been a necessity of establishing that fact. If that case had proceeded to trial, that might very well have been one of the issues to be tried, and the determination of the jury upon that might determine the right of the plaintiffs—the State—to maintain the action or destroy their right to maintain the action. That would all do very well, and one who knew nothing of the case before would really suppose, when coming in as I did this morning, that we were trying that issue—if the record was as I suggested it might have been. How different are our conditions! Here is before your Honor an action depending solely for its support upon a recent statute which either gives the right or does not give it. I say if the statute do not give the State the right to maintain the action—your Honor don't want witnesses—it is your Honor's place to dismiss the action; for, as I said before, the right is not given upon any condition whatever. It don't depend upon negligence, fraud, or anything else. Nobody's frauds are at issue here except William M. Tweed's, and those who may have co-operated with him in obtaining money. As to co-operation with him in attempts to screen him from justice, that might possibly have taken place. They are not asserted here or attempted to be proved. They are not on the record. They have nothing to do with this case. Consequently the whole matter thus far was utterly irrelevant so far as it has gone, and any further proceeding in that direction would be utter waste of time—an irregularity, a deviation from the simple course governing in courts of justice—a waste of time that may well be devoted to other and really important purposes. Now, I am conscious of the fact that the counsel for the defense appear to have had a desire to get this outside issue before the jury. Those who have no defense are called by every consideration to introduce something they may know to be irrelevant to confuse weak minds, if not in the jury-box, yet among the public and abroad. Well, this kind of evidence was offered this morning, as I understand, your Honor, and no objection was taken to the line of examination. It was most natural that your Honor should suppose, as you, perhaps, had not been investigating the pleadings, that counsel knew what they were about, and let the case take the course allowed by them. And my learned associates may have thought it would be only the examination of a single witness, and that the better way would be to let it go; but whatever may have been their motives, this testimony has been permitted to come in—certainly without error on the part of the court. It was a most natural thing on the part of the court to allow it when no objection was taken. Therefore, I am not here to find fault with anything that has happened. The irregularity has proceeded thus far. But I do object to the matter being further gone into, on the ground of its total irrelevancy."

Judge Westbrook then said: "I don't like to interrupt the course of the remarks of the counsel, but let me ask these questions: In disposing of the fact of the action brought in behalf of the Supervisors, do you consent that that question can be disposed of upon the assumption that that action was brought in good faith?"

Mr. O'Conor—It would be highly improper—excuse me—to assume one way or the other. You can decide, assuming the defense are ready to prove that the action was brought in good faith. I claim it is your Honor's duty, on the ground of total irrelevancy, to exclude the evidence. It is not the question whether the suit was brought in good or bad faith.

Judge Westbrook—If the question of the pendency of the former suit is conceded not to depend at all upon the question of bad faith, then I don't see any relevancy to this evidence. I did not admit this evidence with any view of influencing the jury. It was because counsel offered the evidence in good faith, and without it being objected to, and because the plaintiffs' counsel cross-examined on the question of good faith, so that I supposed the counsel thought the question of the *bona fides* of these actions relevant. I did not deem it material to the State to pursue the subject, as I do not deem it material to the controversy. If for the purpose of disposing of this question, with the fact of the pendency of the former action, I may regard that action as having been brought in good faith and without collusion, then I don't see how the evidence can affect the matter. If, on the other hand, it is deemed important as to the question of the fact of the pendency of that action, then this evidence is relevant.

Mr. O'Conor—Your Honor's remarks coincide with what I have just said. I have said that in one action brought by the State it might have been deemed relevant as it was put in issue by the parties, and if we were here trying that case and on that state of the law as it was then understood by those who framed the issues, it would be perfectly relevant. Then, again, I agree that your Honor would naturally suppose that, no exception being taken, and when it was followed by cross-examination that in some possible view of counsel might be material, you didn't deem yourself called upon to overrule it. But the point I make is that whether that action was brought in good faith or bad is utterly irrelevant under the act of 1875, and that, so far as any one may have supposed that this investigation was light and trivial, and would occupy little time, I do not agree with them. I am quite satisfied that it will occupy a great deal of time. I do not wish to impugn the testimony of Mr. O'Gorman, but I do say that a witness just as respectable as himself differed entirely from him, and would testify to the contrary on one of the most vital points he spoke about in reference to that matter, were it relevant, but here it is irrelevant. If we go into it where are we to stop?

The Court—I am inclined to think your view of this question depends upon the act of 1875, and if that give the right to bring this suit without regard to the pendency of any former action, I am inclined to think that all this line of evidence as to good faith is immaterial upon the question; but I shall assume—

David Dudley Field—I desire to be heard before you decide.

The Court—I state that I shall assume for the purpose of this trial that there is no sufficient evidence to impugn the *bona fides* of that prosecution, no sufficient charge that the parties to that were in collusion. And I shall put the right of maintaining or not this suit entirely upon the act of 1875. That, it seems to me, gives you the benefit of all that you can possibly get from this line of examination.

Mr. O'Conor then read a portion of the act of 1875, showing that any action theretofore brought or which might be brought may be stayed; and further maintained at some length that the line of evidence was irrelevant, and should not be made one of the issues in the case, and thus cause a waste of time. There was no attempt, he argued, to prove good faith or bad faith on the part of the prosecution or defense, unless the cross-examination of Mr. O'Gorman might be considered as having had some direction of that kind. And, so far as it was so, I think the result of your Honor's conclusion might be to strike out all the evidence of Mr. O'Gorman as entirely irrelevant, and so there will be nothing impeaching the motives of anybody.

Mr. Field—The gentleman has taken occasion to do what I think counsel should never do, to say that defendant's counsel are proposing these questions because they have no defense. Now, Sir, I say counsel has no right even to say, and it is not the proper thing to say in any case, that there is no defense. Sir, I put it to you whether you have tried a case in your life in which so many grave questions of law and fact arose as in this case. No defense? I remember when in regard to the first suit we had the same assurance, the same confidence, the same prophecy, that there would be found no Judge ever to hold otherwise. Having said that which I think was called for by the observation of counsel, I proceed to the discussion of the point. Is this evidence relevant to the issue? that is the question. What is the issue? Here is the third defense: "This defendant alleges that three other civil actions against him are now pending." It is said that the good faith of these suits is not material. Well, Sir, it is not material if the good faith is conceded or assumed. That is certain. Counsel refers to the act of 1875. Very truly the act of 1875—the most extraordinary piece of legislation ever extorted from an unwilling Legislature, and which will bring no credit to anybody concerned in it—declares that, no matter how many other suits are pending, the State may maintain a suit. Will you say that under the Constitution and laws of this country it is competent for a Legislature to declare that I, standing arraigned by two or three civil actions of the same character, the State may come in with a fourth? I don't care how many statutes may be passed, the State cannot put you in the position of a defendant in four suits of the same kind. We may thank Heaven that we have a Federal Constitution which declares that no State shall pass any law by which any person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall the State deny to a citizen the equal protection of the law. The State cannot make a law by which Tweed can be tried—that he shall be tried differently than any one of this jury. Now, Sir, it might be suggested that the State had a right to enact that a suit brought by a public officer of a county in bad faith and not prosecuted should be no bar to any other suit for the same purpose; but that it has a right to say that a suit, though brought in good faith by an officer elected or appointed, can be taken out of the hands of persons claiming to prosecute it and vest it in the State, is a proposition which I deny and which you have to pass upon.

After some further discussion Judge Westbrook ruled out the evidence as irrelevant, on the assumption that the suits were brought in good faith.

Rufus F. Andrews testified in reference to two interviews held by Connolly with Tilden, and to the circumstances attending Controller Green's entry into the office. The oath of office was conferred upon him by Judge Barbour, at Mr. Tilden's house. The judgment against Margaret Watson, the widow and administratrix of the late County Auditor, for $648,000, together with the decree for final accounting, was then put in evidence. It was stated that Mrs. Watson would be put on the stand to-day.

"Know Thy Opportunity."

The grim monster, Death, was stealthily approaching. I could almost feel his hot, fiery breath upon my forehead. My faithless goddess, Hygeia, had utterly deserted me. Only now and then would Morpheus befriend me, but on this auspicious day he had deigned to moisten my eyelids with heavenly ambrosia, and I slept. As I slept, behold, I had a dream! I thought that I was roaming upon foreign soil whither my physician had sent me to recover my health. I was in a great metropolis—one of the grand marts of the world. In one of my strolls I chanced to meet a man who had in his hand a handsomely-bound volume, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," and who said that he was an agent for the sale of the book. The title was such a novel one that I was impelled to give the work a casual notice. As I hastily glanced over its pages, I observed that it contained treatises not commonly found in medical works. But I had too many times been hoaxed by appearances, and I determined that I would have nothing to do with it. A voice within me, like a faithful mentor, whispered, "Know thy opportunity; in that book is thy salvation!" I began reasoning with myself. Although doubtful and distrustful, yet I put forth my hand to take the book, and, lo! the agent was gone! I was miserable. In my agony I awoke. Great drops of perspiration were upon my brow. By my bedside was a friend who had called during my slumber to see me. Said my friend, "I have brought with me a book, just published, which I thought might interest you." One glance at the work, and I was assured that it was "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely, this was the veritable book which I had seen in my dreams. My friend loaned me the work, and every day, as my strength permitted, I perused its pages. Although it contained very interesting treatises on Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Nursing of the Sick, &c., yet, being an invalid, I was most interested in the subjects of Diseases and Remedies. I believed that I had a liver affection, and yet more than one medical attendant had pronounced my disease Consumption, and that I would fall with the Autumn leaves. In that book I found my symptoms perfectly portrayed. I was then confident that I had not deceived myself. I reasoned thus: "Any man who can so truthfully depict my feelings, and apparently understands my constitutional tendencies, must know just what my physical system demands. I will trust my case with Dr. Pierce. I will take his GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY as recommended for my disease." The result is, that after having perseveringly followed his prescribed treatment, I once again enjoy the blessings of health. Therefore, I would say to the afflicted, "Know thy opportunity," and take DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. QUIS.

—Advertisement.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the doings of Congress and the State Legislature; the case against Secretary Belknap; Letters from our foreign correspondents; Editorials on matters of current interest; a column of Political Notes; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENT.

Ladies and Gents, the Best Place in New-York to buy Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and India Rubbers is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

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Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—LEVISON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, CHARLES J. TAYLOR to M. ADELAIDE LEVISON, only daughter of the late John Levison, all of this City. No cards.

TREADWELL — PENNINGTON. — On Wednesday, March 1, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs J. M. Osborn, Scotch Plains, N. J., by Rev. J. C. Buchanan, ROLAND C. TREADWELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss ADELIA F. PENNINGTON, of Scotch Plains. No cards.

DIED.

GOFF.—At the residence of S. H. Witherbee, in this City, Thursday, March 2, GEORGE W. GOFF, in his 70th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Third Reformed Church, Hamilton square, Jersey City, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

HUBBARD.—At Stamford, Conn., March 1, 1876, Capt. ALEXANDER HUBBARD, in his 72d year.

Funeral at Universalist Church, Stamford, Saturday, March 4, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be at depot on arrival of 9:05 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HURLEY.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, March 2, KATIE, youngest daughter of Denis M. and Catharine Hurley, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral from her parents' residence, No. 57 Woodhull st., at 2:30 P. M., Friday, March 3, 1876.

LA FARGE.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, March 2, of hemorrhage of the lungs, FRANCIS V. LA FARGE, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday morning, March 1, WILLIAM GATES LORD, only son of J. Pierpont and Mary Ann Lord, in the 36th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 65 1st place, on Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

McKILLOP.—At Ottawa, Ill., Monday, Feb. 28, Mrs A. K. McKILLOP, wife of Alexander McKillop.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, G. I. Totten, No. 97 South 10th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning March 4, at 10 o'clock.

MOON.—On Wednesday, March 1, MATTHEW MOON.

The friends of the family and the members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, March 6, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, No. 335 East 4th st.

PATTERSON.—Feb. 29, JANE PATTERSON, widow of Alexander Patterson, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son-in-law, O. R. Kingsbury, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 239 West 54th st., on Friday, March, 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PLATT.—At his residence, in Plattsburg, March 1, Hon. MOSES KENT PLATT, after a brief illness.

REED.—On Thursday, March 2, MARY WHIRTNER, wife of Wm. Reed.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 359 4th av., on Saturday, 4th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

RHOADS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Thursday, March 2, Mrs. ANDA LUCIA RHOADS, widow of the late Hon. Elijah Rhoads, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, F. E. Taylor, No. 138 Remsen st., Saturday, the 4th, at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be taken to Pittsfield, Mass., for interment.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—At Greenpoint, Thursday, 2d inst., after a short illness, JOHN E., youngest son of Rufus B. and Sarah E. Robinson, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SALTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 29, Mrs. MARGARET SALTER, widow of Com. William D. Salter, of the United States Navy.

Funeral at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, Saturday, March 4, 1 P. M.

SLOAT.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., March 1, Mrs. CATHERINE SLOAT, relict of Stephen Sloat, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at Sloatsburg, N. Y., on Saturday at noon.

STOUTENBURGH.—After a lingering illness, CHARLES E., son of Eunice B. and the late C. A. Stoutenburgh.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 8 East 9th st., on Saturday morning at 9 A. M.

TATHAM.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, March 2, of diphtheria, MARY, daughter of Charles B. Tatham.

Funeral services will be held at her father's residence, No. 276 De Kalb av., corner of Clinton, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. D. L. MOODY AND MR. IRA D. SANKEY

conduct services at HIPPODROME, between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts. Entrance, Madison av.

EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock, (Saturday and Sunday excepted.)

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, (Saturday excepted.)

OVERFLOW MEETING, 8 to 8:45 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Mr. Ira D. Sankey, Entrance, 4th av. (except Saturday.)

FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY, (Entrance, 4th av.,) EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock. (Saturday excepted.)

WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:45 o'clock, (Saturday and Sunday excepted.) in Dr. Conkling's Church, Madison av., corner 29th st. "HOW TO DEAL WITH INQUIRERS," THURSDAY, March 2, at 4 o'clock.

SUNDAY, March 5, LECTURE on DANIEL by Mr. MOODY, 8 A. M. (Entrance, Madison av.)

Tickets of admission obtained at the Young Men's Christian Association and the Hippodrome.

Meeting for WOMEN ONLY, 3 P. M. For MEN ONLY, 8 P. M.

No tickets of admission required except for lecture on Daniel.

The doors will be open ONE HALF HOUR before each service.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Executive Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 4, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 5 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown. On WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 9 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Lafayette, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 9 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow.

Direct mail for Brazil, Porto Rico, &c., will leave New-York March 8.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 16.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

EXTRAORDINARY!

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To be sold by auction TUESDAY EVENING, March 7.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

LEOPOLD I., KING OF THE BELGIANS, conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Knighthood of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod-liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Cod-liver Oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN THE BEST Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, &c., No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., and No. 540 9th av., New-York.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Sold by all druggists, $1. Depot, 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480. Trial package free.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at No. 152 Franklin st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 3, at 8 o'clock, to receive applications for membership. JOHN ROBINSON, President.

WM. H. BAKER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above association will be held at head-quarters, No. 205 Grand st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving propositions for membership. All citizens who can comply with the provision of the by-laws regulating the admission of members are invited to attend. By order of THOMAS F. GEARY, President. JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock at their head-quarters, No. 352 West 35th st., to receive the names of any who wish to join the organization.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.

BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 2, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6	Spirits Turp., bbls	91
Cotton, bales	4,168	Tar, bbls	180
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	100	Resin, bbls	103
Copper, bbls	16	Oil-cake, pks	1,541
Eggs, bbls	2,083	Pork, pks	365
Flour, bbls	10,249	Beef, pks	877
Wheat, bushels	38,300	Cut-meats, pks	2,222
Corn, bushels	65,313	Grease, pks	373
Oats, bushels	27,833	Lard, pks	734
Rye, bushels	6,000	Lard, kegs	697
Malt, bushels	2,100	Stearine, pks	72
Grass-seed, bags	2,282	Butter, pks	3,381
Beans, bbls	127	Cheese, pks	1,797
Peas, bushels	2,155	Tallow, pks	124
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Dressed Hogs, No	64
Corn-meal, bags	1,581	Rice, pks	237
B. W. Flour, pks	24	Starch, bxs	918
Hemp, bales	7	Spelter, pcs	1,846
Hops, bales	439	Tow, bales	8
Hides, No	496	Tea, half-chests	211
Hides, bales	1,194	Tobacco, hhds	518
Leather, sides	9,386	Tobacco, bxs., &c	238
Moss, bales	4	Whisky, bbls	152
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls	261	Wool, bales	29
Lead, pigs	598		

COTTON—A very slow trade has been reported for early delivery at unchanged figures. Demand wholly for spinning purposes....Ordinary quoted at 9 1-16c.; Low Middling at 11 13-16c.@12 1-16c.; Middling at 12⅝c.@12 13-16c. ℘ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 393 bales, (of which 89 bales were on last evening,) including — bales to shippers and 393 bales to spinners....And for forward delivery business has been moderate at a shade stronger rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 20,100 bales, (of which 7,000 bales were on last evening and 13,100 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 12 17-32c.; April, 12 25-32c.@12 13-16c.; May, 13 3-32c.; June, 13⅜c.@13 13-32c.; July, 13⅝c.; August, 13 13-16c., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ℘ ℔., closing firm. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,168 bales, and at the shipping ports were 12,418 bales, against 16,564 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 72,816 bales, against 94,706 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,475,206 bales, against 2,967,003 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 39,988 bales; to the Continent, 37,510 bales; stock in New-York, 168,500 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 832,992 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Low Mid	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Middling	12⅝	12¾	12 13-16	12 13-16
Good Middling	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Strict Good Mid	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Fair	14¾	14⅞	15	15

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	9 3-16	Low Middling	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord	10 5-16	Middling	11 11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more active, but at somewhat easier prices. The main inquiry has been for regular shipping extras, in lines; Minnesota Extras, and City Mill product, for export, on the basis of our quotations. Holders have been comparatively prompt in meeting the requirements of buyers at the ruling figures. Trade and Family Extras have been in limited request and somewhat irregular as to values. Really desirable Winter Wheat Extras held with a fair show of confidence. No. 2 and Superfine attracted little attention and quoted lower and somewhat nominal for other than the better qualities. Unsound Flour partially neglected; quotations about as before....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 50@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$3 85; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4@$4 60, mainly at $4 25@$4 40; inferior to very choice extra State at $4 80@$5 15, chiefly within the range of $5@$5 10; choice to fancy do., $5 15@$5 65; City Mills extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping extra Western at $4 80@$5 15, chiefly at $5 @$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 15 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5@$7, chiefly at $6 10@$6 60, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 50@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 35@$7; Western White do. Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures. Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales have been 4,950 bbls. shipping stock, mainly Western shipping Extras, (in lots,) Minnesota Extras, and City Mill Extras on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in generally limited demand at drooping prices. Inquiry almost wholly for small job lots and for home trade purposes....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,030 bbls., in lots, at $4 25 @$4 65 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 30 @$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been in less request, but quoted steady in price. Best known brands of Superfine only inquired for. We quote at from $4@$5 05 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 320 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 85@$5 for choice Superfine. ....Corn-meal has been very dull and weak in price. ...We quote at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 50 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 370 bbls., in lots, mostly common Western Yellow, from dock....Corn-meal in bags has been inactive, within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice ℘ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour has been in very moderate demand, within the range of $1 85@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to fancy, ℘ 100 ℔., the latter an extreme....Oat-meal has been attracting little attention in the wholesale line; small lots have been selling for local use, within the nominal range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite dull, and as a rule, quoted weak in price. Strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, scarce and wanted to a limited extent—quoted firm at $1 25 bid, in store, with Straight No. 2 Milwaukee do., by sample, offered at $1 25, afloat. Apart from which, the market has been generally quoted heavy and sales difficult to make without concessions. Millers buying without reserve. Winter Wheat quiet. Choice Amber most sought after, and this held with confidence. Low grade Red Winter, dull and irregular. White Wheat nominally unchanged; dealings confined to odd car lots. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 47,000 bushels at $1 35 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 10 for choice No. 3 Chicago do., afloat, (Fall inspection,) with $1 07 reported as the best bid for ordinary do.; $1 02@$1 05 for inferior Spring, odd lots; $1 50 for prime White Western, (a small lot;) $1 47 for choice Amber Pennsylvania, (sixteen car-loads,) and $1 03 for New-York "no grade" Red Western....Corn has been moderately active but somewhat variable in price, closing generally weak; and, in the instance of old Mixed Western, lower, export demand fair at the quoted figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 89,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 62c.@62¾c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, (the inside price for odd car-lots;) 61c.@63¼c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63¼c. for prime, afloat; 60¼c.@61¼c., chiefly at 61c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 62½c.@63½c. for new Yellow Western, car-lots; 61c.@63c. for new Yellow New-Jersey, the latter for very dry; 62c. asked for Low Mixed, New-York inspection, and 68c. for old Mixed Western, afloat....And for forward delivery, business has been quite moderate and prices at the close quoted weak....New Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March options, quoted at 63¼c.; April at 63c....Sales were reported of 8,000 bushels, prime steamer new Mixed Western, last half of March option, at 63c.; 5,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, at 63¼c.; 5,000 bushels do., do., (with privilege reserved to seller of delivering an additional 5,000 bushels,) at 62¾c.... Rye has been in rather more demand, partly for export, but at low figures, with fair to choice quoted at 80c.@85c.; Canada, in bond, 82½c.@85c., and Western, 78c.@82½c. ℘ bushel. Sales reported of 8,100 bushels No. 2 Western, for export, at 81c. ℘ bushel, the only trade of importance reported in this line for some time past....Barley has been more active at about steady rates, with No. 1 Canada quoted within the range of $1 20@$1 30, the latter for very choice; No. 2 at $1 07½@$1 15, and two-rowed State at 70c.@75c. for ordinary to very good. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bushels Canada, part ungraded, on private terms, and 14,000 bushels two-rowed State, in store and afloat, at 70c.@75c., chiefly afloat....A very limited inquiry has been noted for Barley-malt within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 45 for very poor to very choice Canada, cash and time, the latter an extreme; $1 10 @$1 25 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 85c. @$1 05 for two-rowed do. do....Canada Peas have been quite dull with prime, in bond, 98c. asked and 96c. as the best bid. No further sales reported....Buckwheat has been in moderate request, with prime State at 60c.@61c. ℘ bushel....Oats have been in very limited request for local trade purposes, with no demand of moment reported from other sources. Prices have been quoted rather easier, with more urgent offerings of other than strictly prime samples.... Sales have been reported since our last of only 26,500 bushels at 47c. for good Mixed State, from track; 47¼c.@47½c. for New-York No. 2; 44¼c.@44½c., chiefly at 44½c., for New-York No. 3; 48c.@52c. for White State, fair to very choice; 47c.@51c. for fair to strictly prime White Western....Feed has been in comparatively good request and without further important alteration as to values. We quote the range from $17@$21 50, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17@$20 ℘ ton for 40 to 100 ℔. stock. Further sales of 4,000 bags City Mill product reported within this range....Bale Hay has been quiet since our last, but quoted steady. Little inquiry for other than prime shipping qualities....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 70c.@80c., chiefly at 75c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 ℔. Clover, 65c.@70c. Salt Hay, 65c.@75c....Rye Straw has been inactive within the range of 75c.@$1 15; Oat, 70c.@80c. ℘ 100 ℔.... Clover-seed strong and in very good request, for export; prime to strictly choice State quoted at 14½c.@14¾c., with sales reported of 1,225 bags on this basis. Other Seeds dull; quotations as before.

MILK—The contract price to dairymen for a supply of Milk for the month of March is 4c. ℘ quart, the receiver paying the railroad freight. Sales were made at the railroad depots to-day at the rate of $1 50@$2 50 ℘ 40-quart can.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light demand at unchanged rates. We quote within the range of $1 60 @$1 65 for Strained to good Strained; $1 70@$2 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 50 for No. 1; $4 50@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℘ 280 ℔. Sales, 400 bbls. at $3@$4 50 ℘ 280 ℔....Tar has been meeting with a very limited call from consumers, yet has been quoted steady at $2 12@$2 25 ℘ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 37c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 60 bbls. at 37c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in rather better request and held with more confidence; quoted for early delivery at the close at 8⅝c.@8¾c. in bulk, and 11½c. @11⅝c. in shipping order....Refined has been in moderate demand, quoted for early delivery, at the close, 14¼c....Refined, in cases, 18¼c.@20½c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 14c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted firmer again to-day, with a fair inquiry noted for early delivery....Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 75@$23 for uninspected and inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, new, $18 50 ℘ bbl....And for forward delivery business has been fairly active at firmer prices. Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 85; April, $23 05; May, $23 10 @$23 20; June at $23 20@$23 30, and July at $23 30@$23 40....Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., March option, at $22 85; 3,000 bbls., April, at $23@$23 05....Dressed Hogs have been in very moderate demand, with City quoted at 10¾c.@10½c. ℘ ℔. ....Western Hogs at 10c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔....Cut-meats have been in limited request and quoted as favoring buyers. Sales of 5,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, light average, at 13¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of our quotations....We now quote thus; Pickled Shoulders at 9¾c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.@11c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; Smoked Hams, 14¾c.@15¼c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8¾c. for prompt delivery....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13½c....Bacon has been offered sparingly and quoted firm, but has been very quiet....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12½c.; Western Long Clear, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; do. Short Clear, 12¾c.@12⅞c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12½c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅜c.; Short Clear at 12c.; Short Rib at 11⅝c....Western Steam Lard has been quite active for early delivery, with prices ruling higher. Refiners buying freely....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. prime at $13 50@$13 60, closing at $13 60 bid; and 25 tcs. at $13 62½....And for forward delivery, liberal transactions reported at advanced rates.... Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 60; April, $13 72½; May, $13 87½; June, $13 95@$14, and July, $14 10@$14 12½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,000 tcs., March, at $13 55@$13 60; 7,000 tcs. April at $13 62½@$13 72½; 1,250 tcs. May, at $13 87½; 250 tcs., July, at $14 10....The Western advices have been decidedly encouraging....More demand has been noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard, which has been quoted up to $13 50@$13 56¼, and No. 1 at 13c. Sales, 300 tcs. Steam and Kettle at $13 50@$13 56¼. ....Refined Lard has been in fairly active request; quoted for the Continent at the close at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; for the West Indies at 13⅞c., and for South America at 14c. Sales, 750 tcs. for the Continent on private terms....Beef has been in good demand, particularly new, and has been quoted firm....We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50@$13 50 for old and new Extra, and $10 50@$12 for old and new Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ℘ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. ....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32@$32 50; Philadelphia do., $30....Beef Hams have been in request at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do.; sales 115 bbls., mostly at $26, for choice....In the Butter line rather more animation has been noted, and really good to strictly choice qualities, especially of State product, have been of comparatively ready sale at firm prices....We quote at from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to choice State; 32c.@38c. for choice to very fancy do., (selections,) 15c.@28c. for poor to very choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy in small lots; 16c.@23c. for ordinary to very choice rolls. The export call is mainly for really good stock available at 23c.@25½c. ....Cheese has been moderately sought after for shipment and home use, at comparatively firm rates for the better qualities, holders of which have not been remarkably eager to place supplies....We quote on the basis of from 11½c.@14c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do.... Fresh Eggs in better supply and moderate request; quoted at from 19c.@22c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 19c.@20c....Tallow quoted steady with sales reported of 65,000 ℔. prime at 9⅛c....And of Grease, 43 tcs. sold at 8½c.@9c.... Stearine scarce and in demand, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted firm at 14¼c.; choice City at 14¼c.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, on a moderately active inquiry from refiners. Sales 336 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.; 450 bxs. do., at 8 9-16c.@8¾c., and 327 hhds. Melado at 5⅝c. ℘ ℔....We quote fair Refining Cuba, 7⅜c.@7½c.; good do. at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@9c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7¼c.; Melado, 4½c.@5¾....Refined Sugars have been selling more freely, in good part for export, at steady rates, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c., Powdered at 10⅝c., Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c. Cut Loaf at 11c., A's at 9⅛c.@9⅝c., and Yellow at 8c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 10; sales, 160 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Trade has been quite dull in this line to-day. Berth room comparatively scarce and quoted firm. Demand for accommodation, however, less urgent, particularly from the Grain interest. Chartering movement slow. Grain tonnage most wanted. Advanced prices claimed for Petroleum checked purchases for shipment. Sugar and Lumber trades quiet; Coal trade dull; Ice trade less active; rates about as last quoted....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 13,000 bushels Corn at 7½d. ℘ 60 ℔.; 425 pks. Domestics, part at 25s.; 40 tons Leather, in lots, at 50s. ℘ ton; 7,000 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and by steam, (via Liverpool,) 50 bales Hops on private terms.... For Glasgow, by steam, 400 pks. Provisions, and 2,500 Staves, on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 8¾d. ℘ 60 ℔., a slight improvement; 200 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; and 500 bbls. Sugar at 30s. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 574 tons, (to arrive from Bordeaux,) with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d.; a British ship, 1,116 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,250 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d., with option of Dublin or Belfast, at 6s. 6d.; and an Austrian bark, 742 tons, with about 4,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 9d. ℘ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 11,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 9½d. asked, and 100 pks. Tobacco on private terms.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, March 2, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, George H. Scott sold one four-story brown-stone-front tenement, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 298.7 feet west of Avenue A, for $6,500, to Thomas Mackeller, plaintiff in the legal action. The only other sale made was one by E. H. Ludlow & Co., who, by a similar order, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 50.4 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street, and three lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue, were knocked down for $23,000. The purchaser not complying with the terms of sale, the property was resold for $20,000 to John J. Jora.

The following legal sales were postponed, viz.: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of the houses, with lots, Nos. 614 and 616 Water street, was adjourned to March 9; sale by H. N. Camp of one acre of land at Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, adjourned to March 14; and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of property on Fifth avenue and West Seventy-first street, adjourned to April 6.

TO DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue; also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 33.3 by —, 86.3 by 25 by 72.2, No. 487½ Pearl street, south side, 21 feet west of City Hall place.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Pattison, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Mercer street, west side, 150 feet south of Houston street, and two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Greene street, east side, 175 feet south of Houston street. Also, similar sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 75 by 114.1, on Union avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward; also, one lot, 25 by 133.1, on Tinton avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Ninth avenue; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 156.3 feet east of Avenue A.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.11, on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 280 feet east of New or Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 75.11 by 80.7 by 74.2 by 79.10, on Jackson avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward; also similar sale, same Referee, of one lot, 25 by 133.1, on Union avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

NEW-YORK.

By George H. Scott.

1 four-story brown-stone-front tenement, with lot, East 111th st., n. s., 298.7 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 19.5x100.11 .... $6,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 lots, 5th av., e. s., 50.4 ft. s. of 109th st., each 25.2x100, and 3 lots East 109th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100 .... $20,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 1.

Railroad av. and 9th st., irregular, (24th Ward;) Hannah S. Murray and others to Sarah S. Murray .... nom.

Locust av., s. w. corner of Catharine st., 43.3x150; also Locust av., s. e. corner of Elm st., 25x130; also Elm st., e. s., 130 ft. s. of Locust av., 130x150; Elizabeth A. W. Tweedie to Edmund R. Peaslee .... nom.

53d st., n. s., 209.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 52x15; Eli Watts to Erastus H. Munson $550

Railroad av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of St. Ann's av., 30x110, (23d Ward;) Sarah E. Gilbert and husband to A. J. Rogers 4,500

Canal st., s. w. corner of Elizabeth st., 47x50; Mary C. Happe, husband, and others to Martin Schrenkensen 3,200

9th st., s. s., 181.5½ ft. w. of 2d av., irregular; Delano C. Calvin, Referee, to John Konvalinka 11,400

45th st., n. s., 220.4¼ ft. e. of 7th av., 17.1¾x100.4; Franklin E. Woodford to Charles F. Allen .... nom.

119th st., n. s., 263 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x100.10; Mary J. Meaguer and husband to William Meagher 16,000

Cedar st., n. e. corner of Washington st., 55.5x irregular; Ann O'Donoghue to John H. Sennette 24,450

44th st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 2d av., 18x50.5; Carlistes Hardiman to Alex. Fields .... nom.

44th st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 2d av., 18x50.5; Alex. Fields and wife to Carl Peter 2,300

51st st., s. s., 295.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 90.4¼x irregular; Bertha Eppler and others to Louis N. Baer 8,000

Canal st., s. s., 47x50; Joseph H. Bearns and wife to Martin Schrenkensen .... nom.

45th st., n. s., 220.4¼ ft. e. of 7th av., 17.1¾x100.4; Adalaide G. Allen to Franklin E. Woodford .... nom.

Madison av., No. 169, e. s., n. s. of 33d st., 24.8¼x100; Mary E. Earle to William S. Kennedy 40,400

60th st., s. s., 352.1-5 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.2 4-10x100.5; Audris Dold to Rose Denzer 15,250

Madison av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 38th st., 24.4½x100; Thomas J. O'Reilly and others to William H. De Forest and others 60,000

40th st., s. s., 309.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 18.3x98.9; Thomas J. O'Reilly and others to William H. De Forest 38,000

40th st., s. s., 337 ft. w. of 5th av., 22.6x98.9; same to same 47,500

40th st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th av., 23.6x98.9; Michael O'Reilly and others to same 52,500

3d av., e. s., 75.10 ft. s. of 109th st., 25x82; Jacob Conn and wife to Francis Lipman 1,000

61st st., n. s., 121.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.2x100.5; Edward Fitch and wife to Joseph H. Titus .... nom.

Waverley st., e. s., 350 ft. n. of Washington av., 25x100, (23d Ward;) Mary E. Koehler to Marie E. Bach 200

31st st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x123.6x irregular; William H. Guild and wife to Margaret A. Conkite 13,000

Samuel st., n. s., to Cross st., 160x irregular; Hannah S. Murray to Murray Shipley .... nom.

65th st., s. s., 256.3 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x100; Samuel Schulhater and wife to Lewis Sternbach .... nom.

Eldridge st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x76.2½; John Felton and wife to Mary Cavennau 30,000

65th st., s. s., 256.3 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x100; Lewis Sternbach to Jeannette Schulhater .... nom.

LEASE RECORDED.

Greenwich st., No. 471, corner Watts st., 5 years; James Barclay to James Sawans $1,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT—A BROADWAY store; first-class; two fronts; most eligibly situated for increase in value; will be sold $50,000 below cost; one-third or one-half or all cash; positive price, $250,000. Possession at any time; $25,000 a year rent for five years is offered for it as it stands if accepted immediately. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A SUPERIOR FULL-SIZED HOUSE, NEAR Dr. Hall's new church; price exceedingly low; (exchange in part;) also, beautiful medium-sized house, same locality, $25,000. Others, very desirable, $20,000 to $50,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$30,000 ONLY FOR A PERFECT GEM of a medium-size four-story basement-house, near 5th av., 18th st.; easy terms. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—ON White Plains road, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from depot, a farm of 83 acres, (now used as a stock-farm,) part wood-land, and balance under good state of cultivation, with fine, large dwellings, and all necessary out-houses; two new, large stables, with accommodations for 60 horses; 150 tons of hay; everything that may be required for stock breeding; implements and part of stock sold if purchaser desires; fruit of all kinds in abundance.

Also, farm of 44½ acres, part wood-land, balance under cultivation, with dwelling and necessary outbuildings, all in excellent condition; fruit in abundance; the above to be sold on easy terms for purchaser. Owner sells, as he is going abroad.

Apply to P. J. CAZANAS, on the premises. JOSE GALELGADA, East Morrisania, corner Eagle av. WAYDELL & CO., No. 21 Old slip.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, twenty-eight miles from New-York, a residence, combining all the requisites for a charming country home; perfect health, pure water, dry atmosphere and views unsurpassed in beauty; twenty acres of land; eighteen in cultivation; productive garden; well-shaded lawn and fruits in abundance; modern house, in perfect order; gardner's cottage and all necessary outbuildings; a pleasant drive of one and a half miles from depot. An interview can be had with owner by addressing Room No. 288 St. Nicholas Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, eighty acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

TWO MAGNIFICENT NEW DOUBLE MANsions and grounds for sale or to let at decided bargains; one on Washington Heights, (City,) the other, the superb Mount Elizabeth dwelling, Paterson, N. J.; about thirty-five rooms each. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, Mountain Side; desirable properties for rent, sale, and exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A SPECIALTY.—CHOICE of houses for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. P. G. HUBERT, JR., No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 34 WEST 17th st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of the executors of Daniel Lord, deceased.

WEST 17TH ST.—The elegant, extra wide, brown-stone, high stoop dwelling and lot, No. 34 West 17th st., south side, near 5th av.; house is 28.6x75 feet; in fine order, and immediate possession will be given; lot, 28.6x92 feet; 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMON F. PAGE.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence of Thomas Minford at West Farms, three and one-half miles from Harlem Bridge by Southern Boulevard, with all modern improvements, (gas, hot and cold water;) will be rented furnished for the Summer or longer, as desired; with eight acres in lawn and garden, abundance of shade and fruit trees, large stable and outhouses, cow and poultry. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 22D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—Elegantly furnished and frescoed and in perfect order throughout; price not so much an object as to get a small family and a good tenant; house must be seen to be appreciated; size, 21x50x100; possession April 1. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

A NEWLY, FRESHLY, AND EXQUISITELY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, Madison av., near Central Park, about 23x65x80; butler's pantry extension; rent only $3,600 a year; possession. Permits at No. 33 East 17th st., or at No. 4 Pine st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHed or unfurnished; elegant mansion, beautiful location; fourteen rooms, all improvements, fine grounds, stable, gardens, fruit, &c. Address F. M., Box No. 88, New-York.

A MOST COMPLETE HOUSE ON LEXINGTON av., near 36th st., to rent, elegantly furnished; admirably arranged for a small family. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A LARGE HOUSE, FULLY FURNISHED, desirably located; filled with first-class boarders; furniture for sale. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, centrally located, renting from $1,000 to $5,000. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15, between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

NO. 115 EAST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT NEWLY painted first-story rooms; also in second story; references.

NO. 29 EAST 24TH ST.—UNFURNISHED, BEAUtiful, medium-sized house; rent $2,000. Owner at No. 351 5th av.

TO RENT—17TH STREET, NEAR STUYVESANT square, three-story, high-stoop brown-stone; rent moderate. L. J. CARPENTER, 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—NO. 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. This commodious dwelling. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—NO. 116 WAVERLEY PLACE—THIS COMmodious dwelling-house. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR RENT.—THE NEW hotel known as the Bluff House, at Milford, Penn., will be rented on reasonable terms; beautifully located in a popular summer resort; contains eighty-two rooms. Address H. B. WELLS, Milford, Penn.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODIous offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE, THE OFFICES Now Occupied by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO., NO. 52 BROADWAY, EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST. WELL SUITED FOR A LARGE CORPORATION, Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes. ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING. APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET.

Entirely new and finely lighted, at very low rent.

ELEGANT ROOM,

on first floor, 25x40, suitable for insurance, jewelry, or other light business, $1,800.

No. 241 Broadway, opposite new Post Office.

TO LEASE FOR TERMS OF YEARS. THE NEW-YORK HOTEL, Situated on Broadway, Waverley and Washington places. Fine elevator, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE SIX-STORY building Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th st., near 7th av.—The building is 40x90; lighted all round; with a sixty horse-power engine; steam heating, &c.; all of first-class build. Apply on the premises. P. J. HARDY.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH av.; all new; store and second floor ninety feet deep; plate-glass front in the second floor; suitable for a photograph or tailor store or dry-goods, house-furnishing goods, or carpets. Inquire of T. ROSENBERG, No. 92 7th av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, well lighted, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

NO. 49 MAIDEN LANE.—TO LET OR LEASE, these commodious premises, 140 feet deep, six stories. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard. YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard. LORD & TAYLOR, GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau can be obtained reliable servants for all capacities. No. 602 6th av., formerly No. 621, between 35th and 36th sts.

AT MORISON'S, Corner of 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) Respectable German and other servants waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU FOR families, hotels, and others wanting good, reliable help and German girls for City and country. No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, assisting with washing if desired; neat, obliging girl, wearing print dresses and hair plain; City or country, and willing to live with help of other nations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman whom we know; thoroughly experienced as waitress, and a thorough chamber-maid; would take a place in City or country; can furnish reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A quiet, industrious young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; can take the entire charge of dining-room; is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable young woman as chamber-maid, assist in washing, or care children; can operate, and is a neat sewer; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTable English girl as chamber-maid, and would assist with children, or in the kitchen; can be highly recommended. Address L. M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German girl, who has a good education, and would also attend children; is a strong, capable girl; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good baker; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl as good plain cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 30th st., third floor.

COMPANION TO A LADY.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish widow lady, refined and well educated; is an experienced housekeeper; will accept moderate terms. Address Mrs. B., 81 5th av., reference at same address.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work alone; four years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 738 8th av., near 46th st., first floor back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would wait on ladies; can dress hair; is a good operator; good City reference. Call at No. 516 3d av., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 32 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work, in a small family. Call at No. 457 West 18th st., front basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash, and iron; a thorough servant; makes bread, biscuit, &c., and is an excellent laundress; City or country; has both City and country reference; can take a place directly. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG woman; excellent cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; soups, desserts, and jellies; side dishes; excellent bread and biscuit baker; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE, STEADY WOMAN AS excellent cook and baker; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in coarse washing if required; private family or boarding-house; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH several years' reference, who understands French, English, and American cooking, pastry, bread, &c.; in City or country; can furnish undoubted references from last employer. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c.; and is an excellent laundress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED AUStrian woman, who has the very best of references, as first-class cook; has formerly served in that capacity in the royal family in Vienna and Mexico. Call at Morison's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNtry, by a steady, industrious, competent woman, with good City reference; is an excellent bread-maker. Call on or address Eliza, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK; CAN make all kinds of soups, roasts, and broils, and can lard; makes jellies, cakes, creams, &c.; has eighteen months' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; five years' City reference. Call at No. 230 East 46th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference. Call at 3 Waite's place, West 18th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of family baking and desserts; would do washing if required; several years' City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., back basement.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; best City reference; has objection to the country. Call at No. 338 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good baker; good reference. Call at No. 906 2d av., near 48th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK (PASTRY AND baking) in a private family or boarding-house; wages no object. Address Cook, Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, FAITHFUL WOMAN AS first-class cook; will help in the laundry; neat and economical; has superior up-town reference; will take moderate wages. Call on or address Rose, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK; CAN make all kinds of soups, roasts, and broils, and can lard; makes jellies, cakes, creams, &c.; has eighteen months' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two young girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 140 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; private family or boarding-house; understands French and German cooking to perfection. Call at Morison's, corner 6th av. and 11th st.; notice address.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 419½ 6th av.; top bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED WOMan; is a good baker and good plain cook; would assist with the washing; has good City references. Apply at No. 317 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; excellent references. Call at No. 241 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands her business, and is a first-class baker; best City reference. Call at No. 341 West 26th st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent, steady person as cook in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; good City reference; City or country. Call at 344 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 140 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a plain family, to do plain cooking; is a first-class washer and ironer; City references. Call at No. 416 East 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, who is a good washer and ironer; City or country; wages no object to a home; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A small private family; good reference. Address M. F., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a boarding-house; no objections to a first-class restaurant. Address Cook, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of references from her last place. Call at No. 248 West 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as cook; good reference; no objection to coarse washing. Address No. 39 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 266 West 34th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; GOOD BAKER; WILL assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; COUNTRY AND City reference. Call at No. 116 Ludlow st., first floor front.

DRESS-MAKER WANTS A FEW CUSTOMERS by the day or week; she can cut and fit nicely; has best of City references. Call at 116 East 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER wishes to go out by the day; wages, $8. Call at No. 231 East 37th st., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English person as housekeeper; is experienced and competent in all domestic matters; is an excellent cook and manager. Address, for two days, B. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper by one who understands her business; in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; would prefer the country; best reference. Call or address all this week Housekeeper, No. 234 East 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman; well recommended; understands general house-work thoroughly; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; City or country; sober, honest, and obliging. Call at Bookham's No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT DANISH girl, speaking fair English, as cook and laundress, or general work; good reference; understands her work; is neat, competent, and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 311 East 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; is willing to assist in plain cooking. Apply at West Side Relief Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 138 East 58th st., present employer's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., in the rear, first floor; can be seen until suited.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as kitchen-maid in a private family; good City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID OR WAITRESS AND Seamstress.—By an excellent Swedish girl, with good City reference; understands hair-dressing, &c.; is very capable. Call at No. 366 6th av., ask for Alfrida.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl, competent in her duties; an excellent hair-dresser; clever at her needle, and can operate on two machines; City reference. Address A. S., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN Protestant maid; hair-dresser and dress-maker; has good references from her present employer; prefers to travel. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid; is a good dressmaker; has excellent reference, and is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 24 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN with the best testimonials as a neat, competent, and agreeable person; is a first-class servant. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 268 1st av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 159 West 31st st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class laundress; best reference from last place. Call at No. 228 West 19th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 199 East 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 106 East 11th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 426 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 235 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE TO AN infant or grown children; is a plain seamstress; willing to wear caps and aprons; good City references. Can be seen this day at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young girl. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 40 East 28th st., near 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE care of children; is a good seamstress; best references. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, aged seventeen, as nurse; willing and obliging; references. Call at No. 252 West 41st st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG German girl, with good reference, as child's nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to instruct in High German, and is willing and obliging; understands waiting, and is a thorough seamstress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as nurse and assist with chamber-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 33d st.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfants' nurse; Protestant; understands her business perfectly; long experience; good City reference. Call at No. 424 3d av., in the furniture store.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, OR SEAMSTRESS. —By a young American girl in a private family; City references. Address A. B., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON TO TAKE CARE of young children, and do sewing or light chamber-work, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 235 East 50th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS ON HAND TO-day at the Church of our Saviour, near 39th st., 3d av. Call from 9 to 12.

SEAMSTRESS OR SEAMSTRESS AND chamber-maid.—By a young girl; can cut, fit, and operate on machine; also, one to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; each has five years' City reference. Call or address No. 567 1st av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS GENERAL FAMILY SEAMstress, dress and cloak-maker by the day or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's suits, also boys' clothes. Address Dress-maker, No. 404 East 14th st., in the bakery.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who understands dress-making, and has the highest City references. Call or address for two days Seamstress, at her present employer's, No. 19 North Washington square.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH seamstress; highly recommended; would not have any objection to wait on a young lady or grown children. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a middle-aged woman, sewing or light chamber-work; small wages only wanted. Call at No. 128 East 12th st. between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMan to do up-stairs work, or as waitress; two years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 307 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH girl; three years' references from last place; is young, tall, and active, and a thorough waitress. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress and assist with chamber-work; two years' City reference from last employer; no cards answered. Call at No. 356 East 13th st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands her duties perfectly; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES to take in washing at No. 585 3d av.; top floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WOULD like a few more engagements to go out by the day; has excellent City reference. Address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (NINETEEN;) good penman; not afraid of work; good references. Address J. N., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COOK; CAN market well, or do work of any kind. Address Slites, No. 253 West 28th st., rear.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has six years' first-class City references; don't smoke or drink; fourteen years' experience in England; understands the breaking of young horses to saddle or harness. Address A. D., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, just arrived from the old country; has been here ten years before; has first-class references from both places; understands his business thoroughly; City or country. Call at or address M., private stable, No. 117 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address E. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business; is willing and obliging; has the best City references. Call or address J. D., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; has six years reference from the best families in the City. Address G. P., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young Protestant man, single; good references. Call or address J. Earl, No. 30 Lafayette place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging, and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call on or address L. K., private stable, 108 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; strictly sober; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of reference. Address J. C., No. 113 South 3d st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A young married Englishman as coachman—with or without his wife—the wife as chamber-maid, or to assist in the house; excellent recommendations as to capability and sobriety. Call or address No. 130 West 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man, English, who thoroughly understands his business; careful driver and of good appearance; also good vegetable gardener; best of reference. Address Honesty, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man; is a good groom and careful driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City references given. Address by note, W. M., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has ten years' best City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 100 West 31st st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches; has eight years' good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address A. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man for City or country; strictly sober, honest, and not afraid of work. Call on or address Andrew Foy, office, No. 1,290 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF his horses, for his coachman; is a competent man and thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference. Call or address for two days J. O., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy young man; understands his business in all its branches, also training young horses; five years' City references. Address J. C., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and vegetable gardener; three years' reference. Address B. D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—UNDERstands care of poultry and furnace; milk; good plain gardener; good reference. Address Henry, No. 350 West 45th st., rear.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; understands gardening; is willing and obliging; best reference. Call or address No. 3 West 45th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has excellent City reference; willing and obliging; no objection to country. Address Robert, No. 30 East 32d st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, the man as coachman, the wife as cook; good references; City or country. Call or address 667 3d av.

FARMER AND GARDENER—DAIRY.—BY an Englishman and wife, not afraid of work; man thoroughly understands breeding and raising stock, &c.; wife good butter-maker and poultry-raiser; family small; references satisfactory; wages moderate. Apply or address Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, STRONG, AND capable; does anything on a farm; milk, drive oxen or horses; is temperate and of good appearance. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

FARMER, &c.—WIFE AND WORKING FAMILY; thoroughly understands his business; wages moderate; references first class. Apply at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

FARM BOY.—BY A GOOD STRONG BOY ON A farm; understands the care of horses and cows; is a good milker; wages no object. Address James Dawson, No. 307 East 32d st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands fruit and vegetable gardening thoroughly, and has had some experience of flowers; can milk, take care of horses, &c. Address C. D., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND COACHman.—Understands thoroughly raising all vegetables, fruits, flowers; care and management of horses and cows, &c.; Protestant; good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take charge of a first-class place; married, without family; seven years' reference. Call on or address M. B. M., at Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant married gardener, who thoroughly understands every branch of business, and who is master of his profession; he has the best of references. Call at Morison's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS; UNDERstands the care of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; good references from last employer. Call at, or address T. B., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A VERY capable man, who has had charge of his large country place and understands hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, the management of grounds, and general farm-work; can recommend him highly. Address E., No. 164 East 38th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands the culture and treatment of grapes, plants, vegetables, and fruits, also the general management of a gentleman's place; wife is a good laundress if required. Call on or address Gardener, No. 63 Madison av.

GARDENER.—MARRIED, ONE CHILD; UNDERstands the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, and laying out of grounds thoroughly; will be found willing, and a good worker. Address for three days, N. W., No. 67 Nassau st., care of J. Fleming, seedsman.

GARDENER—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GERMAN, without family; is fully competent to undertake the business in all its branches; has the very best of references from City or country; is a first-class man. Address H. D., at Young & Elliott's, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Scotch gardener, experienced in every department of the business; married, no incumbrance. Call on or address D. M. C., at Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

HEAD WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A HIGHly-accomplished man, with several years' reference from last employer as to capabilities. Address Steward, No. 306 3d av., in the paper store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED German, twenty-two years old, speaking some English, as servant in an American family; City or country; only $8 per month asked. Address Young Man, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; THE VERY BEST OF City references as a thorough waiter; honest and strictly sober; several years' experience; single; of good appearance. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN, single, as first-class waiter in a private family; he has great experience in the service; best references from Paris and New-York. Address J. A., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English and can procure references for his capability and moral character; in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; will go for moderate wages; best City reference. Address L. G., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English and can procure references for his capability and moral character; in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITer or valet; City or country; has excellent reference; will work for very moderate wages; is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; please notice address.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY YOUNG ENGLISHman, (single,) as waiter in a private family; good City references. Address B. G., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED man; good testimonials and will be well recommended; is a Protestant. Address Waiter, No. 123 West 33d st., third floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS seamstress; must sew neatly by hand and machine, and know something of dress-making. Address, with references and wages, SEWING, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, A neat, tidy Protestant girl, with good reference; wages, $10. Apply at No. 129 Devoe st., first house above Ewen st., Williamsburg.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard. YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard. LORD & TAYLOR, GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M. H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL, Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting, New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCtion for a few boys. GEO. FILLOW. WILTON, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES ANOTHER morning engagement of two hours to teach finishing, music, singing, and all foreign languages. Address Delta, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL INSTRUCT young ladies, either in a class or as single pupils. Special studies or a general course may be pursued. Address MISS V., Station L, New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.

HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, WILLIAM SALOMON, Executors.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y. ja14-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next. —Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.

LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.

VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next. —Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.

HENRY V. ALLIEN, CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, Executors.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway. s3-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.

BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, DANIEL MORISON, Executors.

DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway. s24-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.

MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
ja14-law6mF* PETER JACKSON, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SHETLAND PONY, WAGON, AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Pony six years old, 39 inches high, warranted sound and free from all vice; can be used by an invalid child; cannot be surpassed for style or beauty; sold on account of sickness of child. Apply at private stable No. 161 East 28th st.

A COUPE, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS, nearly new; also, one clarence, nearly new, used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS.—I WISH TO SELL, AND IF NOT sold, to have worked upon a royalty, in cities outside of New-England States, a valuable patent, which, owing to the bulkiness of the article, should be manufactured near the locality where it is wanted. The business is profitable, pleasant, and simple; the articles are easily contracted for, and therefore would not require expensive preparation or outlay; an opportunity for profitable employment seldom offered. Circulars furnished and information given by W. H. KIMBALL, No. 120 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

THE AUTOMATIC SIGNAL TELEGRAPH Company want another first-class man to promote the introduction of their system of fire protection; experienced insurance men preferred. ALEXANDER SHALER, President. No. 206 Broadway.

WANTED—THE ACQUAINTANCE OF A PERSON with $1,000 or more, to assist in an enterprise, safe, respectable, and very lucrative. Address with real name, COMMERCE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

INTEREST IN A $200,000 CONTRACT FOR sale; business extensive, controlled, and immensely profitable. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, to JOHN, Room No. 92, No. 71 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company, North-east corner of UNION SQUARE, 4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet. C. K. GARRISON, President.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, WARRANTED HALF PRICE; Furs, Muffs, and Boas at quarter price; must be sold; Cream Felts, Mourning Bonnets, Veils, Silk Bonnets, Children's Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 761 Broadway, up stairs. Save this.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA...WED., March 1 | PARTHIA..WED., March 15
CHINA......WED. March 8 | ABYSSINIA.Wed., M'ch 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC...............SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN......................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE...........................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Heliard....................Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Danre..........................Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sangler.....................Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA..............................March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.........................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA.............................March 28, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING.............................April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO.................................April 11, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.......................SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M.
Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, Pacific Mail Dock.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA...............Thursday, April 6

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION..................SATURDAY..........MARCH 4
GULF STREAM..............WEDNESDAY..........MARCH 8

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN...Sat., March 4 | WESER.........Sat., March 18
AMERICA...Sat., March 11 | MOSEL.........Sat., March 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...................................$100 gold
Second cabin.....................................60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO....................FRIDAY, March 3

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..............March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. BASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS..March 1.
ETNA..March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS.......................................March 11.
CLARIBEL..................................March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......................Thursday, March 9
CITY OF HAVANA.........................Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....................Thursday, March 23

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA.........................Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, April 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA........................SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
BOLIVIA.........................SATURDAY, March 11 at 6:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..................................TUESDAY, March 7
CRESCENT CITY...........................THURSDAY, March 16

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division: also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Ithaca, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 96 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 205 East 25th st.—One safe, stove, pictures, coffins, &c.—contents of an undertaker's store; also, one horse and wagon; by order attorney for mortgagee.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE; DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF NEWARK

SEVEN PER CENT.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

INTEREST MAY AND NOVEMBER.

PRINCIPAL DUE MAY 1, 1905.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The "Bondholders' plan" organization has received so many approvals and such an amount of bonds and revocations have already been deposited in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company that the majority is now strongly against the Balestier plan, which makes the present first mortgage bonds second, and the present second third mortgage bonds. This majority is increasing steadily. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is receiving bonds and revocations daily. In some localities nearly all who deposited under the Balestier plan have revoked their powers of attorney to that committee. Bondholders who wish to protect their interests should carefully examine the different plans and refuse to give any future Board of Directors a million and a half of mortgage bonds and future earnings prior to the present first mortgage bonds. Those who unite in our plan desire no delay in the foreclosure sale, for which they intend to be ready. All are invited to unite in this plan, deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and manage their own property. No sale can legally be made for several months. A. MAIN, Secretary.

OFFICE COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION, No. 152 Broadway, March 3, 1876.

HOLDERS OF BONDS ISSUED BY THE Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company desiring to preserve the unity of the road, and who favor an amicable settlement of the affairs of the company, are invited to join in plan of reorganization presented by the undersigned committee:

SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange place, New-York.

F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin Bank, No. 36 Wall st., New-York.

SOLOMON MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.

JOHN WELSH, JR., of S. & W. Welsh, No. 74 Beaver st., New-York.

H. K. THURBER, West Broadway, Reade and Hudson sts., New-York.

Copies of the plan will be furnished on application to

SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman, Post Office Box No. 2,130, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.

R. H. SMITH.
THOMAS ST. JOHN,
W. J. LEDYARD.

AGENCY OF THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, (P. O. Box No. 3,400,) NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, limited, of London, having gone into liquidation, all their outstanding business in America will be wound up by the undersigned, who hold the necessary powers from the liquidators.

JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we shall continue a general agency and commission business in this City, under the firm name of PURDON & WIGGIN. JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD, OFFICE OF TRUSTEES, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond.

C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds

bought and sold by the old-established house of

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8 and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A 1 Investment Securities our specialty, 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until the 5th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

A. S. JONES,

No. 7 New st.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

$40,000 City of Louisville Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1903.

$5,000 St. Louis County Six per Cent. Gold renewal Bonds, due 1893.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., due March 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of ALLEN & STEAD, No. 46 Broad st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, vialeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

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There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYER LONDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made in this proceeding, dated February 12, 1876, by Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1876, at two (2) o'clock P. M., for the purpose named in the 28th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended. And further notice is hereby given that I have filed my final accounts, and will apply to the court at the time and place above mentioned for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate. CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

JACOBS & SINK, Attorneys, &c.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. DRAKE and JOSEPH L. COLBY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James H. Drake and Joseph L. Colby, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC COHEN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—No. 5,048.—Notice of Sale.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on Friday, March 10th, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises formerly occupied by said Requa, at Rocky Hill, N. J., the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of said bankrupt: Two pairs Steam Rollers, Steam Spreaders, Iron Rubber Cure, Rubber Mixers, Winder, Buckets, &c., used by said bankrupt in the Manufacture of a Waterproof Compound for lining bags. Terms: Cash on delivery, and the property to be removed immediately after the sale.

C. H. CURRIER, Assignee, &c., of the said bankrupt.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17th, 1876.

f18-1aw3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., bankrupts, the undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell, as such Assignee, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at the City of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest that he has as Assignee, as aforesaid, in the following property, part of the assets of the said estates, viz: 132 shares of the New-York and Newbern Steam-ship Company's stock, 498 shares of the Hartford and Albany Transportation Company's stock, pledged to the company as collateral, 66 shares of the same stock.—Dated Feb. 24, 1876.

f25-1aw3wF F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE BREWSTER and ELLIS F. MOORE, bankrupts.—Ellis F. Moore, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

f18-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ANDREW SNYDER, ANDREW SNYDER, JR., and HENRY V. H. SNYDER, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

f18-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN H. HINES, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

CHAS. F. HILL, Attorney. f18-1aw3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of March, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN BENTLEY SQUIER and ALBERT CLARK SQUIER, both of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
mh3-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY A. KENT, JR., bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by the order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

mh3-1aw3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 25th day of February, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE W. NICHOLSON, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
f25-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall st., New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY SCHWARZ, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1876. LEWIS HAAS, Assignee,

mh3-1aw3wF* No. 232 Church street, New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that GEORGE F. STORMS, of the City of Paterson, County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Paterson, Feb. 15, 1876.

f18-1aw3wF* SAMUEL W. TROMPSON.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,

No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute

Special attention to out of town orders.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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ANY RESPECTABLE, RESPONSIBLE GENtleman appreciating elegance and comfort in a select, strictly private family, instead of hotel life, may find an exquisitely appointed parlor and bedroom together or separately, with French table, near 34th st. and 5th av., by addressing, with card, CULTURE, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISHING fine large rooms, with breakfast or full board, with private table, may find them in the home of a private family on Murray Hill. Address COMFORT, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECond story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; reference given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TWO FINE, LARGE, sunny rooms to let, with board; hot and cold water, &c.; table and location unexceptionable; terms moderate.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely furnished room and hall room on third floor; two large nice rooms floor above. Dining-room, parlor floor.

A LARGE SUNNY ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, also small one, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 218 West 43d st., near Broadway.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—FINE, LARGE third-story front room; Madison av., near 42d st. Address S. H. G., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with private table, for a family or party of gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one or two desirable rooms in a thoroughly first-class house. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUtifully furnished, private bath, &c., with or without board; terms moderate.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET ON third floor front; first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board; transients taken. No. 19 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor front, and one large single room, with board, No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms, No. 234 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also a few ladies.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100 EAST.—Very pleasant rooms, with board, singly or en suite.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE FURNISHED front room to let, with board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has third-story rooms to rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY OF REFINED tastes having in their home spare rooms, with or without board, and who would not object to adding to their household a young gentleman of staid habits and a great lover of a quiet nook for a home, and who would come with the best possible references for exchange, please address REIN, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG CLERGYMAN AND WIFE DEsire board in a private family near Washington square. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE IN EXCHANGE FOR BOARD, wholly or partly; none but respectable and responsible parties need inquire of Dr. HOLTON, No. 19 Great Jones st.

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A STUDENT WOULD LIKE A ROOM-MATE; has a large, sunny room, with fire and gas, $3 50 per week, in Lexington av., between 43d and 45th sts. Address S. R., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDSOMEly furnished room, southern exposure; hall room connecting; also other rooms; prices to suit the times; references.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OFFICES AND RECEPTION rooms suitable for physicians. No. 115 East 23d st.

HOTELS.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, JUNCTION BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 42D ST.—Free stage from Grand Central Depot; terms, $4 per day; families taken at reduced rates.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.

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GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1876.

THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1, 1876, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of the National Trust Company, Nos. 361 and 363 Broadway, on and after March 1.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Emanuel Barnett, and Mary Barnett his wife, (her real name being unknown,) William Wolff, Aaron Jacobs, and Julius G. Salhinger, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1876.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Henry Roche and Mary his wife, (her real name being unknown,) defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., January 7th, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Pliff's Att'y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, ALBERT HERMES, ROSALIE NEUBURGER, JACOB NEUBURGER, WILLIAM H. H. JOHNSTON, and MARY, his wife, (her real name being unknown,) WILLIAM WOLFF, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.

For particulars send for a circular.

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MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

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JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,

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_ A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

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NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

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PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of music by the ablest Professors in the country, at moderate prices.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS now open daily. The celebrated Arion Pianos are used in the school.

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BROADWAY, CORNER 22D ST.

CROWDED HOUSES.

GENUINE ENTHUSIASM.

ROWE'S new comedy, in four acts and five tableaus,

BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.
BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.
BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.

EVERY NIGHT at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

Powerful Company. Elegant Appointments.

Mr. G. F. ROWE............as............WAIFTON STRAY

"See this ring!" "Fact! Fact!! I assure you!"

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

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EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND AT THE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Brilliant production of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Mrs. G. C. HOWARD in her famous character of TOPSY.

ALL THE GREAT BROOKLYN THEATER COMPANY IN THE CAST.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES.

All the original plantation music of the play rendered by SLAVIN'S ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS.

The whole forming the most complete and realistic picture of Southern life ever presented.

Seats secured in advance. Popular prices.

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MR. R. J. DE CORDOVA

WILL DELIVER HIS HUMOROUS LECTURE,

"OUR FIRST BABY,"

A sequel to

"COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE,"

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

Tickets at No. 114 Broadway, Schubert's, No. 23 Union square, Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at No. 805 Broadway.

A half-hour organ concert will precede the lecture.

GEO. W. MORGAN, ORGANIST.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole proprietor and manager.

Last week of the serio comic play entitled

UNCLE ANTHONY. An

entire change of olio for the week commencing Feb. 28.

FEMALE JACK SHEPPARD.

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The entire company of 100 Star Artists appear.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

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Evenings at 8; Matinées, Tues., Thurs. and Sat., at 2.

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Largest Combination. Best Entertainment in New-York.

Most original, humorous, spicy, and piquant amusement. Immense hit of Woman's Suffrage.

Brilliant success of Massaniello.

Husband's Secret; Musical Gems; Hemmed In; Gymnastic Wonder; Statue Clogs; Spicy Dances. For change of programme Monday, see Sunday papers.

CHICKERING HALL, SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE.

DR. J. J. VILLERS,

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Tickets, 50c. and 75c., at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

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LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

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Vaudeville and Minstrelsy. A complete and entire change of programme. Vaudeville combined with the famous California Minstrels. Matinée Thursday.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL NEWELL, surviving and sole acting Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth M. Walter, deceased, and Samuel Treat and Samuel Newell, sole surviving Trustees under the said will of Elizabeth M. Walter, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Jane E. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, George Gunn, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, Mary Bidwell, Julia Beach, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat, Annette Bartlett, Addie J. Graves, Joseph R. Gunn, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary R. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, Susan T. Mercer, and John T. Murphy and George H. Nichols, Executors of the last will and testament of Charles W. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stinde and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Mary R. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stinde and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Joseph R. Walter, deceased, Joseph Ridgway, George Gunn, and Samuel Newell, Administrators with the will annexed of Mary Ridgway, deceased, defendants.—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, (Room No. 17,) within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.

JOHN D. TAYLOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. JOHN D. TAYLOR,

ja28-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.

GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.

Dated February 23, 1876.

HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.

ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, SECOND Judicial District, County of Westchester.—CLARKSON CROLIUS, plaintiff, against MARY ANN MAYHON, William B. Mayhon, Albert Shumway and Sarah, his wife; Henry K. White, Emil Capel, Edwin V. Welch, and Francisco Branch, as Trustees for all the creditors, joint and individual, of James H. B. Daly, Joseph John Mayhon and William F. Mayhon, James H. B. Daly and Margaret, his wife; Joseph J. Mayhon, Adolph Picaut, Benjamin Simon, Emil Capel, James B. Clark, and William F. Mayhon, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 5th of November, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 John street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 1875.

S. P. BELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh3-1aw6wF* No. 52 John st., New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, Caroline M. Child, and Elizabeth G. Wheelwright, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin F. Wheelwright, deceased, plaintiffs, against TERENCE FARLEY, Paul N. Spofford, Elias Kahn, Adolph Lewis, and —— Lewis, his wife, Horace K. Thurber, Francis B. Thurber, Abner D. Thurber, Albert J. Smith, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, and Gardiner S. Spofford, Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house, in the City of New-York on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 71 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 29, 1876.

OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

f25-1aw6wF*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—AN application will be made at the Special Term of the Supreme Court at the new Court-house, New-York City, on the 10th day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., by the Young Ladies' Christian Association of the City of New-York, for leave to assume the name of the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New-York.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for petitioners, No. 48 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876. ja28-1aw6wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. C. D. HESS...................................Director

THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT TO-NIGHT.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 3.

First representation here in English of Meyerbeer's grand opera, the

STAR OF THE NORTH,
STAR OF THE NORTH,

Which will be presented with correct mise en scene, and the most powerful cast of characters which this great work has ever enjoyed in this country.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG as CATARINA.

MME. JULIA ROSEWALD, (her first appearance,) MRS. SEGUIN, MISS LANCASTER.

Messrs. CONLY, PEAKES, ALLEN, and JOS. MAAS

All in the cast.

INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

MILITARY BANDS, DRUM CORPS.

GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT.

Mr. S. BEHRENS.................................Conductor

GRAND BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE on SATURDAY.

MISS KELLOGG as ARLINE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)

Reserved seats, $2. Sold at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND REPERTOIRE for the SECOND AND LAST WEEK of the season:

MONDAY EVENING, March 6,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
TUESDAY, BENEFIT OF HENRY PEAKES,
FRA DIAVOLO.
WEDNESDAY, FAUST, (KELLOGG.)
THURSDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. MAAS, RIGOLETTO.
FRIDAY, MIGNON, (KELLOGG.)
SATURDAY NIGHT, BALFE'S ROSE OF CASTILE.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

The SUDDEN AND SEVERE ILLNESS of MR. LESTER WALLACK necessitating a CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE,

it is respectfully announced that Robertson's Comedy of CASTE will be presented

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 3,

in which

MR. H. J. MONTAGUE,

after an absence of three months, will reappear in the character of

GEORGE D'ALROY.

MR. HARRY BECKETT.as..........................ECCLES
MR. C. A. STEVENSON.as...............CAPT. HAWTREE
MR. E. M. HOLLAND...as.................SAM GERRIDGE
MISS ADA DYAS.........as.................ESTHER ECCLES
MISS EFFIE GERMON..as.....................POLLY ECCLES
MME. PONISI.......as The MARQUISE DE ST. MAUR

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT,

THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, J. W. Carroll, E. M. Holland, C. E. Edwin, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon, Mme. Ponisi, and Miss Ione Burke.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of MR. LESTER WALLACK in Goldsmith's comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

In preparation, the celebrated comedy of the WONDER.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK..............................Proprietor
Mr. A. M. PALMER..................................Manager

Begins at 8. Over at 11.

Last Nights of ROSE MICHEL. This week 100th to 107th performance of ROSE MICHEL. The greatest success of the year.

In consequence of the immense demand for places and for the souvenir gift-book issued by the management on the 100th night of ROSE MICHEL, it has been determined to give a SECOND SOUVENIR NIGHT, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, on which occasion every lady entering the theatre will be presented with an elegantly-bound copy of that book.

Seats for that night may now be secured.

In active preparation, a comedy drama in four acts, written by Victorien Sardou, and entitled

FERREOL.

This drama, which has been upon the boards of the "GYMNASE," Paris, for more than one hundred nights, has been purchased by Messrs. Shook & Palmer directly from the author, and is their exclusive property for the United States of America.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

FIFTH AVE. THEATRE. Every night at 7:45.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

80th to 87th performance of Augustin Daly's

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

PIQUE! TWELFTH WEEK. PIQUE!

An extraordinary cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTEENTH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

_ WEDNESDAY, March 8, Extra Suburban Matinée.

ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE, Friday, March 17

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PIQUE!

FIFTEENTH MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 1:30.

LADIES should secure their seats IN ADVANCE to avoid crush and disappointment.

_ The WEDNESDAY MATINEES resumed next week.

STEINWAY HALL.

FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE OF THE NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1876.

Under the direction of Mr. P. S. GILMORE.

Haydn's grand oratorio of the CREATION.

Soprano, Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN.
Tenor, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
Bass, Mr. A. SOHST.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

To be had at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; all music stores, and at Steinway Hall.

CHICKERING HALL. CROMWELL.

Prof. G. R. CROMWELL

has the honor to announce his entirely new ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, entitled,

THE OLD AND THE NEW,

commencing on MONDAY, March 6, 1876, at 8 P. M.

Admission, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats, which can be procured at E. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 23 Union square. Prof. F. F. MULER, Organist.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,

EVENING at 8. KATE FISHER and trained horse, WONDER, in SCHAMYL and ROOKWOOD.

MATINEE at 2. A. H. SHELDON, Mrs. Berrell, Nellie Sandford, H. Stewart, Emily Maynard, in four-act play, MOLL PITCHER.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.

JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET, THE PHOUR TRAMPS, &c.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..................................Manager

THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CNÆSAR.

A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, 585 B'y.

Parisian Ballet Troupe. Gus Williams, La Belle Victoria, and all of Tony Pastor's famous star troupe. Matinée Tuesday and Friday. Only Theatre that turns people away. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE in the great hall at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, March 4, the lecture will be delivered by Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College, on THE CHARACTER AND HISTORY OF THE GEOLOGICAL RECORD, with illustrations and stereopticon views.

This is the first of a series of four lectures on what geology says about evolution.

Tickets can be had gratis at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the Board of Trustees.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

FEB. 28, 1876.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, 20TH ST., OPposite Gramercy Park, are holding a series of religious meetings at 4 and 7:30 P. M. each day this week. John P. Pennington, Luke Woodard, Elizabeth Comstock, Thomas Kimber, and other ministers are present. The public are cordially invited.

FINE ARTS.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

THE KOHN COLLECTION.

MR. ADOLF KOHN WILL SELL ON THE EVENINGS OF MARCH 8 and 9, THROUGH ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, HIS ENTIRE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS

which he has recently imported, of which none of them have ever before been exhibited in this country.

The following artists are represented:

André Bruneri, Bailavoine, Brillouin, Berne-Bellecour, John Lewis Brown, Couder, Castan, Coomans, Giraud, Chavet, Daubigny, Fortuny, Gerard, Gudin, Hillemacher, Jongkind, Joris, Khatelin, Knaus, Levy, Lafon, Leloir, Lambert, Moreau, Michetti, Mouchot, Marie, Pabst, Pallaris, Palizzi, Palmeroli, Pascutti, Preyer, Romako, Simonetti, Simler, Schenk, Spiridon, Tortez, Toulmouche, Verhaas, Van Marcke, Vibert, Zamacois, and many others.

THE EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING UNTIL DATE OF SALE, AT THE KURTZ GALLERY, NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.

MR. BOWEN'S STATEMENT.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. BEECHER.

MR. TILTON THE FIRST PERSON WHOM HE TOLD OF HIS PASTOR'S GUILT—FACTS OF THE SIGNING OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT — WHAT CONVINCED MR. BOWEN OF MR. BEECHER'S GUILT.

The statement which Mr. Henry C. Bowen made before the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, containing charges against the moral character of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, has been given to the public. After alluding to his admiration and love for Mr. Beecher and to his intimacy with him in times past, Mr. Bowen says:

My knowledge of my Pastor's guilt I kept for years sacredly confided in my own breast. I did not utter it to my wife or to my brother. The first to whom I told the fact that I was aware of Mr. Beecher's adultery was Mr. Theodore Tilton, though I never mentioned to him any names. Mr. Tilton had been for many years in such intimate and confidential relations to me as editor of the *Independent* and Brooklyn *Union* that I had been in the habit of speaking to him freely on all other subjects. On Christmas Day, 1870, he came to my house, and in the most passionate manner accused Mr. Beecher of having seduced his wife. His revelations so convinced me and his denunciations so wrought upon me, and my astonishment was such at Mr. Beecher's repeated guilt after his supposed repentance, that at last, under a solemn pledge of secrecy, I told Mr. Tilton that I also knew that Mr. Beecher had been an adulterer. He said that he should demand of Mr. Beecher to leave Plymouth Church, and I agreed to his request to carry his demand to Mr. Beecher, as Mr. Tilton said he did not dare to meet Mr. Beecher, for he was afraid he should kill him. I carried that demand to Mr. Beecher, and asked him what he had to say about it. In reply he made such statements and revelations as convinced me that I had better not be concerned in the matter any further, and I withdrew.

MR. BOWEN'S SECRECY.

The next person to whom Mr. Bowen told the story was Mr. Horace B. Claflin, and after stating that Mr. Claflin was faithful to the trust confided to him, he says: "It is charged that I have been craftily whispering that I had portentous knowledge against Mr. Beecher. These whisperings have been searched for with the sharpest scrutiny, and your Examining Committee gave up the search in (es air. The extent to which I have done this I will tell you. My business relations with Mr. Beecher reach back for twenty years. By his remissness and unreliability he tried my patience more than has ever any other man. He acted to me, after he became aware of my knowledge of his guilt, as if he wished to destroy me and drive me from Plymouth Church. At times I was very indignant, and said, only, however, to Mr. Tilton and Mr. Johnson, with whom my relations were such as to invite especial confidence, that I knew facts which would give me power to retaliate, if such were my desire. The only way in which my name came to be used as authority for charges against Mr. Beecher, before the signing of the tripartite covenant, was through reports, not always accurate, made by Mr. Tilton of my interview with him on Christmas of 1870. It was a great error of judgment that I said one word to him in way of confidence at that time. But I do not seriously blame myself. I spoke under peculiar circumstances and great excitement, to one with whom I had every right to speak confidentially, and from whom I had received a promise of utter secrecy. It was his threat to publish what I had thus told him that led me to discharge him summarily. It was to prevent his reporting these things that the tripartite covenant was signed. When I signed the tripartite covenant it was against my will, and because I was persuaded that it would shut Mr. Tilton's mouth and save Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church. I shrank from having the responsibility thrust upon me by Mr. Tilton of destroying a man who had yet, I believed and still believe, notwithstanding his perjuries, too much of good within him to be utterly cast away. I cannot even yet conquer the tenderness of my feelings toward him, and it has been after long delay and much pressure from friends and enemies that I have been at last compelled to take this very unwelcome position of antagonism. It is only after I have been hounded by Mr. Beecher's followers, have been held up as a slanderer and a liar of the foulest type, until my character has been blackened by the worst inventions and misrepresentations, that I have at the call of you, gentlemen, some of whom believe him innocent, been driven to pronounce his guilt. It is your action and the providence of God which have forced me into this trying and unwelcome position, from which I have perhaps shrunk too long."

WHY HE WOULD NOT LEAVE THE CHURCH.

After alluding to the original founders of Plymouth Church, and to what he himself had personally done for Mr. Beecher until he found out that he was an impure man, he proceeds: "I then halted, waited, and watched him. At last he found out, or seriously suspected, that I knew of his guilt, and from that day to this he has been both a secret and open enemy. During all these years my love for the church itself could not be wiped out. Its very walls were dear to me. From within that edifice my dead had been buried, and at its altar my children had been baptized. The very thought of leaving the church made me almost sick. I could not do it, and if I did what a talk would be made. My reasons would be called for. During this period I had evidence, as I believed, of Mr. Beecher's reformation, and that fact gave me fresh hope and great joy. But it did not last long. Finally, I was told that I ought to leave the church if I did not like the Pastor. My decision immediately was that I would not do it. I said to myself Mr. Beecher is only one of over two thousand church members, and if he is the Pastor he is not the church. I felt that I had as much right in my church as he had. Pastors come and go, but the church remains, and I wanted to live and die in Plymouth Church. Besides, I was proud of the church, of its work and success, and I not merely wished it well, 'I loved it with the intensity of a father's love—a love not yet extinguished, although so few remain of those with whom I worked so pleasantly in the days of its weakness and its early success. I believed my going would injure the church. I had no malice or ill will against Mr. Beecher; on the contrary, the desire to save him and also the church from a terrible explosion prevented me from taking precipitate action. In thus sustaining the church and retaining my old pew in it, I may have done wrong, but I am not conscious of it."

HIS OPINION OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

In continuation Mr. Bowen, after stating that the object of the Investigating Committee was to expel him from the church, says: "I come before you, gentlemen, with suitable respect for you personally, I trust, but, I must confess, with no respect for you as a court to try my case. In such a question as this you are no proper tribunal. The members of your committee have been carefully selected for the purpose of being such that Mr. Beecher could control its action; Mr. Beecher himself is your Chairman, Mr. Beecher's brother is a second member, Mr. Beecher's Assistant Pastor is a third member, Mr. Beecher's publisher and employe is a fourth member, Mr. Beecher's astute attorney is a fifth member, and every one of the nine has already expressed his opinion that Mr. Beecher is innocent and that I am guilty. This is no impartial court, and I appeal with confidence from your decision already recorded against me to that of some proper and impartial tribunal."

BOWEN'S EVIDENCE OF BEECHER'S GUILT.

"I now proceed to answer your demand for the evidence which has convinced me of Mr. Beecher's guilt. You have demanded everything without reserve, allowing me no assurance that the names of parties concerned should be protected. You know and Mr. Beecher knows that it would be an outrage to publish those names, and yet you take advantage of that fact to make a virtue of loudly demanding what you know must not and cannot be given. You know that I have twice said to you that I never could be base enough to allow those names to be bruited before the world, and still you repeat your demands. I will give you, though not a proper tribunal, the essential facts, and nothing more. I have told you I had no possible doubt of Mr. Beecher's adultery and perjury. The evidence has come to me in various ways. Long before I received the confessions of which I will speak, not I alone, but many other of the leading members of the society were troubled about the extremely suspicious relations of Mr. Beecher with certain ladies of his church. It was a matter of common talk, and excited the gravest apprehensions. On one occasion, and in connection with a lady whom I will not name here, so serious were these reports and so extreme seemed the danger that half a dozen of the leading members of the society met together one Sunday, and after talking the subject over, one of them, not myself, was deputed to call on Mr. Beecher privately and tell him frankly what was the nature of these stories. This gentleman told me the next day, and I doubt not told the others, that Mr. Beecher was greatly embarrassed at what he had to say, and acted, as it appeared to him, like a guilty man. He also said that Mr. Beecher promised that there should be no further occasion for such scandal, and that he would use his influence to have the lady remove to a distant part of the country. This gentleman said that he earnestly advised Mr. Beecher never to admit or deny anything on this subject, but to be absolutely silent. It was afterward a matter of remark among us that Mr. Beecher continued his intimacy with her, and she did not leave the city. For a long time not I only, but many others of the friends of Mr. Beecher, continued in this state of anxiety about him. At last there came to my knowledge evidence of his guilt which astounded and overwhelmed me, and which I was compelled to carry as a weary and secret burden. More than ten years ago, under peculiar circumstances, which I will relate fully before a tribunal constituted for secrecy as well as for impartial judgment, I received from a lady whom, under the circumstances, I was compelled to believe, in several different interviews with her, full and explicit confessions of adultery with Mr. Beecher. The lady told me that on the first occasion Mr. Beecher visited her at her own residence, while all the other members of the family were absent, and there for the first time had criminal intercourse with her. After the first act of criminality Mr. Beecher professed great penitence and sorrow; said he was prompted to do wrong by a sudden and uncontrollable impulse of passion; asked her forgiveness, and promised never to wrong her again. A few days afterward, as she told me, he called on her again, spoke of his ardent love for her, which was greatly increased by what had occurred, and again had criminal intercourse with her. On both of these occasions, as she asserted, Mr. Beecher accomplished his purpose by his superior strength, against her most earnest protestations, while she was so paralyzed with fright that she lost her strength and consciousness. Mr. Beecher declared to her, as she told me, that he had always been unhappy in his marriage relations, that he did not really love his wife, and never had, that he loved and admired her very much, and wished that she were his wife. After this, Mr. Beecher had, she told me, frequent intercourse with her, not only at her residence but at Mr. Beecher's own house and in his study adjoining the lecture-room of his church. She said that she had often met him in the latter place after the morning prayer-meetings were over. She told me that on one occasion he gave her the key to the study door, and told her to go in and lock the door, and not open it to any one until he should come and give a peculiar signal, when she was to let him in. These relations with Mr. Beecher continued for a year or more. She told me about the time they ceased she happened on one occasion to see another lady, well known in Plymouth Church, going into the side door of the church at a time when there were no meetings there. She followed this lady, heard her enter the study and shut the door. She went up to the door and tried to open it, but found it locked. She watched and saw this lady come out of the church not very long after. This circumstance, and what she heard of Mr. Beecher's attentions to other women made her very unhappy. She gave me other facts and particulars which I cannot here tell, as it would identify her. At the time when she gave me these facts her relations with Mr. Beecher had ceased for one or more years, and she seemed to me to be heartily penitent, and almost broken-hearted."

BEECHER CONSCIOUS OF GUILT IN BOWEN'S PRESENCE.

Mr. Bowen next gives a letter which he received from Mr. Beecher on New Year's Day, 1863, assuring him of his affection, and stating that he [Beecher] had "some things to say in explanation of things to you strange." Mr. Bowen says that the things which seemed "strange" were the facts of his [Beecher's] adultery. In continuation Mr. Bowen says: "From that time until I went into the country, I scarcely saw Mr. Beecher to speak to him. He appeared to avoid me, to be afraid of me. He seemed always conscious of guilt in my presence. His reserve was noticed by all the family. I made no allusion to the past when I met him, and was always cordial, but there seemed to be a great gulf between us. He did not visit me, he did not see me anywhere scarcely except in church. As a family we were in deep affliction, but not once did Mr. Beecher call on us after the funeral of my wife, during the whole Spring. We went into the country in deep sadness, and I was struck through with the belief that Mr. Beecher was not to be trusted, and I was more and more afraid that his repentance was not sincere. It was under these circumstances that I wrote the so-called Woodstock letter of June 16, 1863, in which I said to Mr. Tilton: 'When my heart is full I must speak, and to whom can I go with more confidence than to you? * * * Death may come again, and I may be the one to go. Sometimes I feel that it would be far better for me to go now. When I think of the continued troubles in Brooklyn, of those which will surely be more severe, in all probability, my heart sickens. I sometimes feel that I must break silence; that I must no longer suffer as a dumb man, and be made to bear a load of grief most unjustly. One word from me would make a revolution throughout Christendom, I had almost said, and you know it. I desire and pray for wisdom, and it may be that all will be reserved for the great settling day beyond the grave.' I had to speak blindly to Mr. Tilton, for I could speak in full confidence to no one, and he understood me only in part, for I had never explained to him in the least the nature of the troubles to which I referred. But it is evident that what I knew of Mr. Beecher's adulteries is the clue to the interpretation of that letter." Mr. Bowen further states that after this period the relations between Mr. Beecher and himself were not intimate.

THE INTERVIEW AT FREELAND'S HOUSE.

Mr. Bowen refers to his interview with Mr. Beecher at Mr. Freeland's house in January, 1870, in the following terms: "I went to Mr. Freeland's house fully prepared to meet him with my knowledge of his guilt. I told him that I had come to meet him at Mr. Freeland's request. He said he felt kindly to me, and wanted to know if the old relations of friendship could not be restored. I then told him most distinctly that I knew fully and particularly the facts in reference to his character; that they had been given to me frankly and specifically, and I know he clearly and perfectly understood me. Mr. Beecher then trembled like a leaf; he drew his chair up to me, turned it so that the side fronted toward me, got into it on his knees, resting his left arm on the back of it, and then made such an appeal to me as I never heard before. He said the past must be buried, buried forever; that he loved me tenderly; that no other man in the world had been so good to him, or such a friend as I had been; that he could not live without my confidence and affection. I said. 'Mr. Beecher, you have done a great wrong, and you know it and I know it. You know what I refer to.' He made no denial, asked no explanation, but reached out his hand, put it upon my knee, and said: 'Bowen, we must be friends; there must be no break between us, it will kill me.' He said he was sorry for the past; it had nearly killed him already, that if it could be buried and blotted out we could once more work together, and do more than ever for the cause of Christ. Mr. Beecher, I know, fully understood me, and I know I as fully understood him. We talked three hours or more, and if ever I have seen true penitence in a human being I saw it then in Henry Ward Beecher. He talked with tears streaming down his cheeks like rain; he spoke kindly and tenderly of me, and said I had never by word or deed in any way injured him; that he had done wrong in not clinging to me. He then said: 'Bowen, I never in my life saw such a faithful friend as you; I never heard of you speaking evil of me or any one.' I then said: 'Mr. Beecher, I want a witness to that statement, and I ask you now to call in Mr. Freeland from the other room, and in his presence repeat those words.' He called him immediately and repeated them promptly and most emphatically. Mr. Freeland said, 'I am glad, Mr. Beecher, to hear you say that.' Mr. Beecher then promised, at my request, on the following Friday evening, to state to the church that he had wronged me. He did make some general statement. I told him I wanted him on record in regard to the matter."

WHY HE SIGNED THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Alluding to the tripartite agreement, Mr. Bowen says: "When Mr. Claflin called at my office to get my signature to the tripartite agreement, I was surprised. I told him all my affairs with Mr. Beecher were then on a friendly basis, that some two years previous I had adjusted them, and that that ought to end the matter. I told him that I had also just settled with Mr. Tilton, paid him, passed receipts, and there was no call for my signing any such paper as he had presented, or any paper whatever. 'Well,' said he, 'it will do no harm, and we want now to bury the past sure, and have everything pleasant.' I replied that when I settled with Tilton I told him the past should be forgotten, that I wished him well, &c. Mr. Claflin said, 'Well, Bowen, we want to hold Tilton; we want to bind him to keep quiet, and we want your help. We are not afraid of you, but we are of Tilton.' I then told him plainly that I would never sign the paper he had shown me, for it would be assenting positively to a lie. He said, 'Bowen, you must sign it. Tilton has agreed to sign it if you will, and so has Mr. Beecher. Both have assented, and now if you will say yes, the work is done.' I again said 'No, Mr. Claflin, you must not ask me to do that.' He then took the paper from my desk and said, 'Let us read it over carefully and see what the difficulty is.' I suggested that he should leave it until the next day. I then told him again I had duly considered the matter and would not sign it, adding, 'Mr. Claflin, I will do almost anything for you, but I will not put my name to a falsehood, and you must not ask it of me.' We then took the paper and went over it slowly, sentence by sentence, and I pointed out to him the objectionable passages and words. He then asked me to change them a little—to make some slight alterations. I told him the changes I would make would kill the document, that signing that paper as it stood would require me to say that all the 'charges, imputations and innuendoes' against Mr. Beecher were 'without foundation,' that 'I knew nothing derogatory to his reputation as a clergyman and a man.' Such an affirmation on my part I told Mr. Claflin would be absolutely false. I said, 'Mr. Claflin, to oblige you I will take my pencil and make such changes as I must, and then see how you like it.' I made several erasures and changes, showed them to him, and after still other alterations I said, 'There, if that will suit you, to oblige you, I will assent to that. But I don't want to sign anything, and only agree to that because you think it will do good, and help to bury the scandal out of sight forever.' All the changes made were made entirely with the purpose, as a comparison will show, of relieving me from indorsing Mr. Beecher's purity of character. I believed him again a penitent man, and was willing to use the strongest language to that effect which Mr. Claflin could desire. And I challenge any one to compare the original form, with my amendment, and explain them on any other theory."

THE CASE OF MRS. TILTON.

Referring to the case of Mrs. Tilton, he says: "In December of 1870, I first had brought to my knowledge the guilt of Mr. Beecher in the case of Mrs. Tilton. How I received this information from Mr. Tilton I have already stated. I was fully convinced of Mr. Beecher's guilt at this time, especially as Mr. Tilton's testimony was confirmed by Mr. Oliver Johnson. Mr. Johnson, when in my employ during the year 1870, told me several times that he knew Mr. Beecher to be a bad man, that he had positive evidence of it—evidence that he knew to be true. I had then never told Mr. Johnson that I knew Mr. Beecher to be impure. He did not, therefore, get his information from me. He frequently asked me if I knew of any facts which I could give him. I evaded his questions, but did once or twice say to Mr. Johnson that Mr. Beecher was treating me very badly in many ways. Mr. Johnson knew this himself, and often spoke of it. Once or twice, when excited by Mr. Beecher's acts, I said that I had the power to defend myself if I cared to use it. That was the most I ever said. When Mr. Tilton for the first time made his charges against Mr. Beecher in presence of Mr. Johnson—Christmas, 1870—I was perfectly astounded, for I then fully believed that Mr. Beecher was a reformed man. Mr. Johnson said to me on that occasion in presence of Mr. Tilton that he knew all the facts, and that Mr. Tilton had told me the truth. It was then, and not till then, that I told Mr. Tilton—and Mr. Johnson afterward—that I knew of another case of wrong-doing on the part of Mr. Beecher, but I gave no names, although other names were spoken of by all of us as mixed up by common report with Mr. Beecher's impurity. Some days after Mr. Tilton had left the *Independent*, Mr. Johnson wrote me a letter in which he further confirmed me in the assurance of Mr. Beecher's guilt in the case of Mrs. Tilton, as follows: 'You may say that the one [Beecher] has repented, while the other [Tilton] has not. But Mr. B. [Beecher] since he confessed to you has repeated his offense. He may have convinced you that this is not so, but if so, you are the victim of a deception. You probably know something that I do not of these charges against Mr. Tilton; but I also know something that you do not of the evidence against Mr. B., [Beecher,] and if he denies his guilt in the matter whereof he was accused in that Christmas Day interview at your house, he lies in the face of evidence that would convict him in a court of justice. *That evidence I have seen.* But I would have you be merciful to him, [Beecher,] doing nothing to bring upon his head the odium of an ungodly and relentless world. I want you to be equally kind and merciful to T., [Tilton,] as I fear you are not. Your precipitate action may lead, is likely to lead, to fearful consequences.' This letter had great influence with me, being more specific than any statements Mr. Johnson had before made to me, and when the documents from Mr. Beecher were afterward printed, so overflowing with confession and penitence, I knew that Mr. Johnson had not deceived me, but that the facts bore out his words. Whatever Mr. Johnson may now say, it is clear to my mind that he was, within his own soul, of the same opinion about Mr. Beecher as late as Aug. 25, 1873, while editing the *Christian Union*, when in a letter to Mr. F. B. Carpenter he said: 'I am as friendly to T. T. [Theodore Tilton] as you are. * * * For God's sake, Frank, I beg you to remember that T.'s [Tilton's] interests are precisely those of the other [Beecher] party, viz.: That the scandal should be suffered to die out. If West's plan is carried out it will ruin the one [Tilton] as much as the other, [Beecher.]' It was about the same time that he wrote to Mr. Tilton: 'You cannot paint too blackly the wrongs you have suffered. On that point I make no plea in abatement.' I, too, believed Mr. Beecher guilty of the offense which Mr. Johnson was then so anxious to have concealed. In this matter of Mr. Beecher's guilt with Mrs. Tilton I received other evidence more conclusive. There came to me the testimony of Miss Susan B. Anthony, to whom Mrs. Tilton made a full confession on one memorable night. I knew of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's corroboration of the same fact. But no evidence has had with me greater weight than that of Mr. Joseph H. Richards, given personally to me. I have had frequent conversations with Mr. Richards, brother of Mrs. Theodore Tilton. I have known Mr. Richards intimately for fifteen years or more, and I regard him as one of the most truthful and reliable men I ever met with. His integrity and Christian principle will not be questioned I think by any one who ever knew him. Mr. Richards and myself have had several conversations in regard to Mr. Beecher. On one occasion he said to me in my office, that he 'fully believed in the guilt of Henry Ward Beecher,' 'nothing could shake that belief or change his mind,' that 'no power on earth could convince him to the contrary,' that 'if all the men and women who had publicly charged Mr. Beecher with guilt should retract those charges and assert that he was absolutely innocent, it would not make the slightest difference with him,' that he 'fully believed Mr. Beecher to be guilty of adultery and perjury, and that nobody! nobody!! could change his opinion.' He then said that 'his sister' [Mrs. Theodore Tilton] had made a full confession to him of her criminal relations with Henry Ward Beecher. That all the minute particulars had been given to him [Mr. Richards] and to his wife [Mrs. Richards] by his sister [Mrs. Theodore Tilton.] He said Mrs. Tilton seemed to be deeply sensible of her guilt, and penitent therefor. She spoke with great feeling and with tears. Mr. Richards said her confessions to his wife were equally strong and minute. To both of them she seemed very desirous to relieve her own conscience of the great burden which was weighing so heavily upon her. This full and complete testimony from Mr. Richards, was, in my judgment, quite sufficient of itself to satisfy me that Mr. Beecher was guilty. Any man who knows Joseph H. Richards could not possibly believe that he would fabricate such an infamous story against his own sister. He was most reluctantly compelled to believe his sister's confession to him and his wife, and these confessions, it should be stated, were made to each separately and apart from the other. It cannot be got over, explained, or destroyed. There it will stand forever like a rock, and neither deception, fraud, nor perjury can ever shake it."

THE CONCLUSION.

In conclusion Mr. Bowen says:

"Gentlemen of the Examining Committee, you have my answer. I have given you the chief, or at least the conclusive facts which have left no doubt in my mind that Henry Ward Beecher is an adulterer; that he is a perjurer for denying his sin under oath; that he is a blasphemer for calling God and heaven so solemnly to witness to a lie; that he is a hypocrite to pretend so piously to an innocence which he is an utter stranger to. For many years I have not merely heard the abundant and serious rumors about him, but have had absolute knowledge that he is a guilty man. My knowledge is so certain that it can never be shaken by any denials or protestations or oaths, past or future. The evidence that has come to me in the later case of Mrs. Tilton, and which was not accessible in the trial, is so clear that it is equally certain to my mind. I now leave my case with you, well understanding that you will continue to asperse my character, and that I shall suffer only abuse for my truthfulness. So be it. I do not care for all that you or Mr. Shearman or Mr. Beecher may plot against me. If you carry out what I believe is your pre-arranged plan and expel me from the church of which I am the oldest member, you will do an act for which God will hold you to account, and which I believe the blindest among you will, before many weeks, see to have been a gross wrong. May God have mercy on Plymouth Church in the terrible shock of the disappointment and despair that is before it, and may God have mercy on Henry Ward Beecher."

THE BOWEN COMMITTEE.

Mr. R. W. Ropes said last evening in reference to the work of the committee appointed by Plymouth Church to try Henry C. Bowen on the charges and specifications preferred by the Examining Committee, that as yet his committee had had no meeting. He did not know when they would have a meeting, as there had been no consultation in regard to the matter. Their sessions, of course, would be entirely secret, and it was intended that nothing should be published. He had no knowledge of what plan of investigation would be pursued. That would be decided by the committee. Mr. Bowen said that he had received nothing from the committee; no copy of the charges and specifications had yet been served upon him. He said the matter had already taken so much of his time from his business that he was yet undecided whether to continue it or not. He was not certain that he would appear before the committee.

THE LADIES' CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

A circular has been issued by the ladies of the Central Centennial State Committee at Albany asking the women of the State to unite with them not only in sending a State banner to the Women's Hall at Philadelphia, but also in assisting to raise an endowment fund for Mount Vernon, in which important and patriotic movement Ohio has already engaged. Though this creditable work is begun at a late hour, let us hope that the women of the State will unite in it with energy and well-directed zeal. The State should certainly make as fair a representation in this Centennial celebration as the City of New-York, and there can hardly be a more fitting object for the expression of patriotism at this period than Mount Vernon, the meagre support of which is brought glaringly to our notice by its sad appearance of dilapidation, decay, and neglect. Subscriptions are requested in sums of from twenty-five cents to $5, thereby placing it in the power of the larger part of the community to contribute. All sums collected should be sent to Mrs. Howard Townsend, President of the State Central Centennial Committee, No. 21 Elk street, Albany, N. Y.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany General Committee met last night, Grand Sachem Augustus Schell in the chair. When the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read, George W. Morton moved that that portion of them which recorded the fact that Alfred T. Ackert was the only member of the committee who voted against resolutions of general amnesty to Southerners who had fought in the war for the Union be stricken out. Mr. Ackert opposed the motion, saying that he was not ashamed of voting against resolutions favoring amnesty to Jefferson Davis. A motion to lay the matter on the table was carried. A committee to revise the by-laws of the organization was then appointed, of which George W. Morton is Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

THE NEWSBOYS.

A pleasant entertainment was given at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, at Chambers and Duane streets, last evening. After singing by the boys, 300 in number, who are under the charge of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Allevn, an "amateur illusionist," exhibited a number of clever tricks, which were vigorously applauded. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, who take an interest in the boys' welfare were present, and after the entertainment was over inspected the boys' dormitories and other portions of the building, which presented a very satisfactory appearance

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

It is said that the Rapid Transit Commissioners will present their report to the Supreme Court, General Term, on Monday.

Mayor Wickham has sufficiently recovered to resume his duties. He was at his office yesterday for the first time this week.

John S. Gantz, an insane German, aged thirty-three years, hanged himself in a cell in Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday night.

The finding of the bodies of three newly-born infants in various parts of the City was reported at the Coroner's office yesterday.

Emil Schwab, aged five years, died yesterday from scalds on the neck and face, received two weeks ago at his home, No. 332 West Thirty-eighth street, while boiling coffee.

William Bradley, of No. 564 Greenwich street, while at work on the steam-ship Nevada, at Pier No. 46, North River, yesterday, had his right leg fractured by a heavy cask rolling on him.

Mary Manley, aged forty-five years, a lodger at No. 24 Thames street, fell dead yesterday while at work in Anderson's tobacco factory, No. 114 Liberty street. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Chauncey Van Loon, aged twenty-eight, of Athens, N. Y., while intoxicated, fell overboard at Pier No. 33 North River, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Barford, of the Fifth Precinct.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 37,700 letters and 78 bags of papers. The Suevia, for Europe via Hamburg, took out 34,500 letters and 76 bags of papers, and the City of Vera Cruz 3,200 letters and 2 bags of papers.

James Green and Richard Green, of No. 72 Pike street, were committed at the Tombs yesterday for stealing $450 worth of umbrellas from Messrs. Dawes & Fanning, of No. 100 Franklin street; and Adolph Simon was held for receiving the stolen property.

Capt. John Ormerod, of the schooner Emerson, identified the river pirate Charles Myers, alias "Waddy" as one of the gang who robbed his vessel two weeks ago. "Billy" Woods, arrested on Wednesday, was discharged, the plundered seamen being unable to identify him.

Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss delivered a lecture last evening in the Chapel of the Church of the Covenant, Fourth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on "Recollections of Hurstmonceaux and Rydal Mount," in aid of the building fund of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The next lecture in the free course of Scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the Great Hall, on Saturday, March 4, at 8 P. M. Subject, "The Character and History of the Geological Record," by Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College.

The number of vessels arrived at the port of New-York from foreign ports during the month of February was 306—65 steamers, 16 ships, 66 barks, 80 brigs, 79 schooners, of which 155 were American, 97 British, 16 German, 6 Italian, 12 Norwegian, 3 Swedish, 2 Danish, 1 Dutch, 5 French, 1 Spanish, 1 Portuguese, 3 Austrian, 2 Belgian, 1 Mexican, 1 Costa Rica.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received information in relation to the operations of a gang of sacrilegious thieves in New-Jersey. The Trinity Episcopal Church at Cranford, on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was broken into and the carpets were taken from the floor and carried away. A church at Roselle, N. J., was broken into three times, evidently by the same gang, and a cabinet organ and the carpets stolen.

The regular monthly meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at their head-quarters on Tenth avenue, near Sixty-fifth street, Mr. Charles F. Bruder, the President, being in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting the Finance Committee reported over four hundred dollars on hand of money subscribed for a campaign fund. Thirty-two names were added to the roll, and forty new names were proposed. There are now 564 members, of whom nearly two hundred were present last evening.

The New-York Municipal Society held a secret meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, to consider several proposed reforms in connection with the local Government. Hon. Dorman B. Eaton presided, and Robert M. Strebeigh acted as Secretary. After a long discussion a resolution was adopted in favor of the passage of a law reducing the Sheriff's fees for conveying prisoners to and from the Penitentiary. Another resolution was also passed to the effect that no more markets should be constructed by the City, but that the work should be left to private enterprise. Among the members present were Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. David Dows, Mr. S. D. Babcock, and a number of others.

BROOKLYN.

A gold watch and chain, valued at $75, were yesterday stolen from the residence of Philip Aultz, No. 471 Myrtle avenue.

Plumbing materials, valued at $25, were yesterday stolen from two buildings in course of erection on Kosciusko street, near Reid avenue. The buildings are owned by John Gilbert.

The Sixteenth Ward Tax-payers' Association have adopted resolutions requesting the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn to afford the children of German parents attending the public schools an opportunity of studying the German language.

Three speculators, named John Watson, John Thomas, and Patrick Higgins, together with Thomas Kelly, first mate, and Archibald Bell, second mate, of the brig Lewis Clark, were arrested yesterday charged with stealing three bags of allspice from the above-named vessel, now lying at the foot of Van Brunt street. Gerhard Wessels, of No. 74 Front street, New-York, is the owner of the cargo.

All the papers in the case of Christiana Brecht, the young German girl who died in Newark, N. J., from the effects of malpractice, have been turned over to the New-York authorities by the Newark authorities. All the parties in the case, including Dr. Hawker, alias West, his brother, Mme. West, and young Stohr, are in the Raymond Street Jail, awaiting the action of the New-York authorities. Stohr will be examined before Justice Delmar to-day.

John and Thomas Loughrey, who were tried and convicted of counterfeiting five-cent nickels, were present in the United States District Court, before Judge Benedict, yesterday, while the argument of counsel was being heard on a motion for arrest of judgment and new trial. Gen. Catlin, counsel for the prisoners, made two points in behalf of his clients, one being that the jury was not drawn from the bystanders, as required by law, and the other that the trial proceeded and the verdict was returned during their absence. The court reserved its decision.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Charities, held at Flatbush on Wednesday afternoon, the fact was developed that one Ernst Rhode had left his wife and children dependent upon the public charities, while he had $200 deposited to his credit in the Williamsburg Savings Bank. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Commissioners to apply for a warrant to seize the money. The amount paid out for temporary relief for the past two weeks was reported to be $1,725 24. There are at present 895 inmates in the Alms-house, 858 in the Hospital, 441 in the General Hospital, and 80 in the Small-pox Hospital.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Sailor's Snug Harbor property is being improved by extending the embankment on the river frontage to a breakwater which is now in course of construction. The embankment will be handsomely terraced and the roadway widened.

The managers of the Holly system of water-works have offered to supply the village of New-Brighton with water sufficient for both household and fire purposes on condition that the Trustees will guarantee to levy a tax upon each householder and pay the same over to them.

The tax-payers of Port Richmond have sanctioned the purchase of a portion of John Decker's property by the School Commissioners. The property is to cost $6,000, has a large building upon it which is to be altered for school purposes, and is immediately adjoining the village school-house, which is so crowded at present that it is thought to be unhealthy.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. George Williamson Smith has resigned his position as Chaplain in the Navy, and has resumed his duties as Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica.

A German locksmith named Ernest Hardy committed suicide yesterday morning at his residence in Bay Ridge, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

Dr. D. R. Porter, of Manhasset, Long Island, is at present on a visit to his uncle, Rev. George W. Porter, D. D., of Bainbridge, N. Y. His health is somewhat improved.

The March term of the Queens County Court and Court of Sessions, Judge John J. Armstrong presiding, will begin at the Court-house in North Hempstead on Monday next.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt in the Twenty-fourth Ward at the price charged for gas, being $4 per 1,000 feet, while only $2 50 is charged in the wards below the Harlem River.

The work of constructing a temporary single-track bridge over the Bronx River, between Hartsdale and White Plains, in the place of the one destroyed by fire on Wednesday, was kept up through the entire night and up to yesterday noon, when the milk trains which have been detained above came down, greatly to the relief of hundreds of families who failed to obtain their supply. The bridge destroyed was 120 feet long. It is understood that a substantial iron bridge will be substituted at an early day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. F. P. Budden, one of the Fire Commissioners of Jersey City, has resigned in consequence of having been appointed Warden of the County Almshouse.

The investigation into the financial affairs of Union Hill shows that the amount missing is $29,030 72, for which Collector Schaefer's bondsmen are responsible.

The Newark Relief Store is to be abandoned because it costs too much. The expenses for February were nearly $7,000, against $3,791 for the same period last year.

Edward Chatterton, a Newark drug clerk, was knocked down by a runaway horse, which he attempted to stop, and severely injured. One of his arms was broken, and he suffered a serious cut on the head.

Patrick Ward, who is under sentence of death at Belvidere for the murder of Peter T. Myers, is in failing health, and a petition is being largely signed asking the Court of Pardons to commute the penalty to imprisonment for life.

The Secretary of the Treasury is opposed to the beginning of the erection of the new Post-office building in Jersey City at the present time, on economical grounds, and Senator Conkling and the New-York delegation are opposed to making Jersey City a port of entry.

The people of West Hoboken complain of the manner in which the postal service of that village is conducted. Several persons were repeatedly informed that there were no letters for them, and several weeks after they found the letters advertised. One young man lost an important position by the delay.

Two men, pretending to be noblemen, and calling themselves Lord Herman Weller and Baron Von Massen, were yesterday brought before a Greenville Justice of the Peace in an action for debt for damage done to the apartments occupied by them. After having the law explained to them, they concluded to settle.

Bridget Vogeliers, of Jersey City, yesterday caused the arrest of her husband, Peter C. Vogeliers, on a charge of abandonment, he having deserted her and their two children, and gone to live with a younger sister of hers in New-York. Yesterday he returned to the house for some purpose, and was arrested and subsequently committed for trial. The girl was not taken into custody, she being still in New-York.

The session of the Jersey City Police Board on Wednesday was an important one, beginning at 3 P. M. on that day and lasting until 1 A. M. on Thursday. The principal business transacted was the examination of Sergt. Beeler, of the Third Precinct, charged with a gross outrage upon Mary Russell, a lodger, and the reduction of salaries. After hearing the witnesses the board dismissed the charges against Beeler, after which a protracted discussion in relation to the reduction of salaries took place. The following schedule was finally adopted, to take effect April 1: Sergeants, $960, in place of $1,100; Patrolmen, $840, in place of $1,000; detectives, $960, in place of $1,100; Captains, $1,300, in place of $1,500; Chief, $2,000, in place of $2,500.

IMPORTANT HOSPITAL WORK.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF ITS MANAGERS—GRATIFYING REPORTS.

The annual meeting of the Managers of the Nursery and Childs' Hospital was held yesterday and was largely attended. Rev. Alfred Brooks occupied the chair, and after the singing of a hymn by the inmates of the institution, the reading of a chapter in the New-Testament, and a prayer by the President, the reports of the First Directress and the Secretary were read by Mr. Erastus Brooks. The former gave an interesting history of the growth of the Nursery, from its modest beginning in St. Mark's place, in 1854, to the present time. The movement has proved so successful that similar institutions have been established in all of the principal cities of the Union, in Canada, and one has even been opened in Calcutta. Scarcely a month passes but the managers are applied to by strangers for the rules of the hospital, and for advice which will enable them to govern institutions of a like character.

A very gratifying diminution in the percentage of mortality since the establishment of the Nursery has been observed, it being now no greater than that of private practice. Compared with the almshouse and "baby-farming" mortality, which is 90 per cent., the nursery shows a death-rate of only 15.54 per cent. at the City house and 9 per cent. at the branch on Staten Island. The following statistics will give some idea of the growth of the institution:

In 1855 the total number of women and children received and treated were 389; in 1865 there were 627, and in 1875 the number was 1,955. The expenditures for the same years respectively were $7,528, $39,604, and $123,229.

The medical report of the nursery and its country branch, the latter being under a female physician, was read by Dr. Beckwith, and was perfectly satisfactory to the managers.

For the ensuing year the following officers were chosen: Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, First Directress; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Second Directress; Mrs. Henry Anthon, Third Directress; Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Fourth Directress; Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Banks, Assistant Treasurer, country branch; Mrs. P. L. Van Rensselaer, Secretary; Miss R. B. Hunter, Assistant Secretary.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

"Queen Elizabeth" was the subject of Dr. John Lord's lecture yesterday at Association Hall. "She does not stand out," he said, "in history so much as a woman as she does as a sovereign. Her faults were so great that her character can never be a favorite one. She was nevertheless a great Queen, and we owe her a great debt of gratitude as the benefactor of our country. At an early age she astonished her instructor by her precocity. At sixteen she was a finished scholar in Latin, Greek, astronomy, and numerous other subjects. Next to Lady Jane Grey, she was undoubtedly the best educated woman in England. Her character was a mixed one, and it made her life a perpetual conflict between her inclinations and her interests. On the accession of Mary she was exposed to the intrigues of Romanists and the jealousy of the Queen, and it was not strange that in such a school she acquired the tendency to dissimulation which marked her after life. She was obliged to dissemble to save her life, and even then she did not escape imprisonment in the Tower and constant threats of death. At length she emerged from all her troubles, and at twenty-five, ascended the throne amid the overflowing enthusiasm and homage of her subjects. Despite the universal ignorance and corruption which prevailed throughout the Kingdom, she surrounded her throne with a constellation of men of genius whose fame is imperishable. The most distinguished of them, Burleigh, was her chief Minister for forty years. Sir Nicholas Bacon was Keeper of the Great Seal, Sir Robert Cecil was her most responsible Minister, Parker was the Archbishop of Canterbury, Coke was her Attorney, Essex commanded her armies. But the brightest glory of her reign was the establishment of the Protestant religion.

Broad and moderate in her views, she desired that all extremes of idolatry and superstition on the one hand and all levity and atheism on the other should be avoided. She was the protector of Protestantism throughout Europe. She established the trade and commerce of the country on a firm and enduring basis. Throughout her warfare with Mary the nation remained firm in its allegiance to her, and all historians admit that there never was a sovereign more universally beloved, for her services rather than for her character. She was undoubtedly ungenerous in causing the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, but it was in a struggle in which the very existence of England as a Protestant kingdom was based. The dark spot on her reign was her favoritism, even as coquetry was the blemish of her private life. Nothing more serious was ever brought against her as a woman, and admitting that she was not perfect, where in the history of female sovereigns are we to find her equal?

Contrast her with Queen Isabella and her sister Mary; with Catharine de Medici, with Mary of Scotland, with Anne of Austria, with Christiana of Sweden. There are only two great female sovereigns in all history who can be compared with her—Catherine I. of Russia and Maria Theresa of Germany. But the former was a slave to infamous passions, while the latter was a party to the partition of Poland. Compared with them, Elizabeth was immeasurably superior, both as a woman and as a sovereign. Partisan historians may attempt to blacken her character, but these invectives do not affect the judgment of enlightened ages. Is it not something that a woman has earned such a fame in a sphere which is supposed to belong to man alone? For my part, the more I study history the more I honor this great sovereign, and I am proud that such a woman has lived, and reigned, and died in honor."

THE BROOKLYN FRAUD SUITS.

The question of the change of venue of the suits against William A. Fowler and others for alleged Brooklyn frauds, will come before the next General Term of the Supreme Court. It is contended by Gen. Roger A. Pryor, the counsel for the defense, that the recent order of Judge Barrett, transferring the suits to Brooklyn, necessitates the hearing of the appeal there. As a precautionary measure, John E. Parsons, who appears for the plaintiffs, has filed notice of appeal with the Clerks of the General Terms, both here and in Brooklyn. The first question to be presented to the General Term here, and to be passed upon by it, will be the question of jurisdiction thus raised.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

The sixteenth Annual Commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College was held last night at Association Hall, in the presence of a large number of spectators. After prayer had been offered by Rev. Dr. Armitage, an introductory address on the history and progress of homeopathy was delivered by Prof. J. W. Dowling, Dean of the college. Hon. Salem H. Wales, President of the Board of Trustees, then conferred the degree of M. D. on the following graduates:

A. A. Allen, T. DeWitt Bates, E. C. Buell, S. Baruch, D. H. Barclay, Bukk G. Carleton, A. Claypool, A. L. Cole, Charles Deadley, William F. Decker, W. E. Dewel, Joel D. Freed, A. W. Gamman, H. B. Eaton, Jr., H. B. Heartwell, O. L. Jenkins, E. H. Linnell, Joel D. Madden, F. F. Mendoza, Charles H. Miller, B. F. McTavish, G. F. McCormic, J. Molz, C. A. Moores, Rev. Fred. Ortel, J. A. Pearsall, J. D. Quill, Louis Rade, C. W. Radway, E. C. Rickerts, H. W. Rose, T. H. Shipman, H. M. Smith, E. B. Squirer, C. H. Strong, Thomas Wildes.

It was also announced that honorary degrees had been conferred on Dr. Constantine Herring, of Philadelphia, and Drs. John A. Gray and A. S. Ball.

Prof. F. S. Bradford, Secretary of the Faculty, then conferred certificates on fifty-four members of the Junior Class who had passed satisfactory examination. The Faculty prize (a microscope) to the member of the graduating class having the highest number of merit marks for the three years' course, was awarded to Dr. Edward H. Linnell, of Connecticut. The other Faculty prizes were awarded to Drs. H. M. Smith and William F. Decker. Prof. Allen's prize (gold medal) for excellence in Materia Medica, was awarded to Dr. H. M. Smith, and that of Prof. Tod Helmuth for the best written account of surgical operations to Dr. E. B. Squirer. The prizes given by Prof. Lilienthal were conferred on Drs. Thomas Wildes, William F. Decker, and O. L. Jenkins, and those of Prof. Ebell to Messrs. W. W. Blackman, L. Faust, and C. D. Welch, of the Junior Class. The valedictory address on behalf of the Faculty was delivered by Prof. S. P. Burdick, and on behalf of the graduates by Dr. William F. Decker.

CITY FINANCES.

A statement was issued yesterday from the Controller's office of the amount of warrants drawn against the City Treasury during the months of January and February of this year, and a comparative statement of the City debt as represented in stocks and bonds on Dec. 31, Jan. 1, and Feb. 29, together with a statement of what stocks have been issued and for what purposes. According to the document, during the past two months warrants amounting to $1,667,230 02, payable from taxation, have been drawn for salaries, supplies, &c., for the City Government; $316,971 86 for interest on the City debt; $448,171 15 for public instruction; $149,179 37 for charitable institutions, and $145,600 80 for miscellaneous purposes, making a total of $1,367,106 38 in January and $1,360,065 84 in February, which is payable from taxation. For public works, &c., payable from issue of bonds, $425,992 32 was paid in January and $221,076 09 in February; for Park improvements, $40,059 09 in January and $23,760 82 in February; for docks and slips, $34,159 24 in January and $40,155 69 in February; for museums, &c., $18,700 92 in January and $27,804 51 in February; for the Third District Court-house, $9,365 32 in January and $14,918 15 in February; for the redemption of the debt of the annexed territory, $153,718 19; for old claims and judgments, $16,566 60 in January and $2,696 48 in February; for the Fourth Avenue improvement, $60,806 54 in February, making the total of payments from issue of bonds $703,561 68 in January and $391,218 28 in February. On special and trust accounts, including the redemption of revenue bonds of 1875, $1,607,368 64 was paid in January and $427,480 95 in February. The grand total of payments for the two months is $5,856,801 77. The City debt, as represented in stocks and bonds, less the amount in the sinking funds, was $116,773,724 09 on Dec. 31, 1875; $117,826,830 77 on Jan. 31, 1876, and $118,736,471 52 on Feb. 29, 1876. There is $1,163,491 94 cash in the City Treasury and $314,888 22 in the sinking funds. The total amount of stocks and bonds issued in 1876 was $4,968,868 19.

AN EXCITING FOX CHASE.

A fox hunt took place on Wednesday in the woods back of Port Richmond, Staten Island, under the auspices of the Shooting Society of that town. Ten horsemen and a number of pedestrians assembled upon Toedt Hill at 12 o'clock. About thirty minutes later the huntsman of the day, Michael McCourt, liberated the fox, which was a silver-gray from Virginia, and after giving him twenty minutes' grace the pack, consisting of eleven dogs, was let loose. In a moment they had caught the scent and were away in full cry, closely followed by the horsemen across the country. The day was fine, the roads good, the pack understood their business and had a keen scent, and the fox was a lively and cunning one. After coursing through a heavy wood and across a rolling and cultivated country, where the horsemen made some very good leaps over three and four barred gates, the fox made for a bit of low land known as Britton's swamp, which is over a mile in circumference. Reynard cunningly circled this swamp some six or seven times which puzzeled the dogs considerably and then broke cover and made across a track of level country some five miles in extent straight for the Richmond road. The hounds were a little tardy in knowing of the escape of the fox, but when they did the sight of the chase beggars description. At the end of five miles the dogs were close upon their game, but the cunning fox saved his life by rounding a church and doubling across the same country back to the swamp again. Here he was followed but not caught, for at 7 o'clock the dogs, with difficulty, were called off and the party returned to their homes after having a run of over thirty miles.

FUNERAL OF C. E. HORSLEY.

The funeral services of Mr. Charles E. Horsley, late organist of St. John's Chapel, took place in Trinity Church yesterday. The services were chiefly noticeable on account of the large number of prominent musicians present, among whom were Messrs. W. B. Gilbert, organist of Trinity Chapel; A. H. Messiter, organist of Trinity Church; George W. Morgan, George F. Bristow, George F. La Jeune, of the Anthon Memorial Church; A. H. Austin, of Sing Sing; Alfred Wilkie, the well-known tenor, and many others. Among the members of the musical profession, the action of the vestrymen of Trinity Church in raising a handsome subscription for Mrs. Horsley is gratefully appreciated, and it is proposed to give a musical entertainment for her benefit. The services yesterday were of the most impressive character, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Parish, Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, of Trinity Church, assisted by all the Rectors and Assistant Rectors of the parish. The choir, under the direction of Henry C. Carter, rendered the following music: Slow Movement from Pathetic Sonata, Beethoven; Funeral March, Chopin; Elegee, Ernst; Dr. Croft's burial service, "I am the Resurrection;" Dr. Cutler's anthem, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven;" "Brief Life is Here our Portion," No. 401, Hymnal, and the "Dead March in Saul." Mr. Horsley's remains were temporarily deposited in the receiving vault of the Trinity Cemetery, in Manhattanville. They will be taken to England by Mrs. Horsley, and interred in the family tomb in Kensal Green Cemetery, London.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the steam-scow engaged in removing the obstructions at Umatilla Rapids, Columbia River, blew up this morning. Some say the boiler burst, and others that a package of giant powder exploded. The boat was blown to pieces. One man was killed, two were fatally injured, and twelve are missing, supposed to have been blown into the river.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—Ralph Day, George Schley, J. W. Stewart and wife, Mrs. S. Einstein and nine children, R. H. Chittenden, Master Brace Chittenden, Mrs. M. S. Smith and son, Miss A. F. Stanton, P. Peter Starr, J. D. Morgan, D. C. Graham, H. P. Corner, H. Moultney.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bolivia, from Glasgow.—George Anderson, Harry Caithness and lady, J. D. Clark, John N. Colby, James Cunningham, Miss G. M. Fleming, Charles Jarvis, David P. Kerr and lady, W. E. Keoyer, Charles W. Miller, John Tainsh, John Torrance and lady, Master John P. Torrance, Master James F. Torrance, Miss Margaret Torrance, Miss Jane Torrance, Master George Torrance, Master Andrew Torrance, Miss Marion Torrance.

In steam-ship Tybee, from Azua, &c.—C. Christianson, J. L. de la Cruz, M. Aguero, J. C. Rahming, C. Grisotia, Jose Laroca, H. N. Darrell, J. A. Argiliagos, J. A. Sette, R. Christianson, J. D. Hunter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:31 | Sun sets.....5:54 | Moon sets...1:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:38 | Gov.Island...1:27 | Hell Gate....2:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, March 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, Ga., William R. Garrison; Ashland, Crowell, Fernandina, via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.; South Carolina, Morton, Panama and San Francisco, William P. Clyde & Co.; Tyrian, (Br.,) Laneon, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Suevia, (Ger.,) Fransen, Hamburg, via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; City of Vera Cruz, Daken, Havana, Cuba, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Barks Slavia, (Aust.,) Dobrinovich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Herrmann, (Ger.,) Davidson, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.

Brigs Rufus, (Norw.,) Christensen, Cork, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Faustina, Connauton, Sagua La Grande, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Marcus L. Ward, Simpson, Bridgeport, Conn., master; Dart, Campbell, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Watchful, Gill, Philadelphia, Penn., Isaac B. Staples; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Northern Home, (Br.,) Van Norden, St. Martin's and West Indies, Jones & Lough; G. C. Trumpff, Travers, Glasgow, Scotland, Miller & Houghton; Marcus Edwards, Church, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Gem, Thomas, Boston, Mass., R. P. Buck & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Feb. 26, lat. 44 30, lon. 45 30, signaled a Bremen bark showing letters Q B L P, bound W.; same date, lat. 44, lon. 46, passed an Inman steam-ship bound W.; 29th, lat. 41 42, lon. 59 46, a German steam-ship bound E.; March 1, lat. 40 50, lon. 67, a Guion steam-ship, do.; 2d, 30 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Othello, hence, for Hull, Eng., and steam-ship England, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Tybee, Kuehl, Azua Feb. 19, San Domingo 21st, Samana 22d, Port-au-Platte 23d, and Turk's Island 24th, with mdse. and 11 passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Feb. 26, off Sombrero, signaled ship L. L. Sturges, from Liverpool, for South-west Pass; 29th, at 8 P. M., off Hatteras, steam-ship New-Orleans, hence, for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Philadelphia, for Newbury-port.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Brig Sirius, (Br.,) McLeod, Milk River, Jamaica, 22 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon—vessel to Gerhard & Brewer.

Brig John Sherwood, Marshall, Buenos Ayres 63 ds. and St. Thomas 16 ds., in ballast to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Pride of the East, Lord, Vera Cruz 26 ds., with mdse. to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Feb. 13, off Caryfort, spoke schr. St. Croix, from Trinidad, for Philadelphia. Left in port, schrs. J. W. Coffin, Minnehaha, and William Layton, the last two for New-York. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales; put into Delaware Breakwater Feb. 27, and sld. 29th. On northern edge of Gulf Stream passed considerable wrecked matter, as resin and pine-wood.

Schr. Edna Harwood, (of Baltimore,) Gardiner, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Mary H. Stickham, Reed, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Wave, Rollins, New-Haven.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, New-Haven.

Schr. Olive Elizabeth, Randall, Portland.

Schr. Anson Stimpson, Sloman, Bath, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Skylark, Small, Bath, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Lonvia, Meyers, Noank.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Nellie M. Snow, Snow, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Adelia Chase, Patterson, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Jennie C. Russ, Norton, Providence.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Beebe, Dighton.

Schr. Harvest Home, Collins, Boston.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Jeffries, Baltimore.

Schr. Mattie B. Rulon, Rulon, Baltimore.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Crane, Baltimore.

Schr. Annie M. Allen, Conklin, Baltimore.

Schr. Gov. J. Y. Smith, Long, Baltimore.

Schr. Addie Schlaefer, Deaken, Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Mooney, Alexandria.

WIND.—Sunset, fresh, N.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Suevia, for Hamburg; Othello, for Hull, Eng.; England, for Liverpool; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Ashland, for Fernandina; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; Vindicator, for Philadelphia; ships Edith Warren, for Liverpool, Constantine, for London; barks P. J. Carleton, for Shanghai; John Worster, for Anjier for orders; Rosa B. & Byfoged, for Cork or Falmouth; Edmond Gabrielle, for Cette; G. De Zaldo, for Matanzas; brigs Balear, for Monteqo Bay, Jam.; Tula, for Belize; Havana, for Havana; Gibsey, for Rio Grande; Nellie, for Humacoa, P. R.; J. F. Whitney, for ——; schrs. Lucretia Jane, for Point-a-Pitre; William M. Jones, for New-Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 28.—Arr. schrs. E. H. Harriman, Harriman, New-York; Fred. Smith, Smith, Boston; Kensett, Downing, Boston.

Sld. brig Melrose, Griggs, N. of Hatteras.

Sld. Feb. 23, brig J. L. Stewart, (Br.,) Crowe, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 25.—Sld. brig Woodcock, (Br.,) Watson, Halifax; schr. Veto, Henderson, New-York.

Sld. Feb. 28, brig Hattie Eaton, Cook, Boston.

MATANZAS, Feb. 29.—Arr. schr. W. G. R. Mowry, Eaton, Calais, Me.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 2.—Arr. steamer Faraday, from ——.

Sld. 1st, brig Memphis, (Br.,) Boston.

HAVANA, March 1.—Arr. steamers W. G. Hewes, Morgan, Indianola; brigs Mairus Coipel, (Br.,) Spurr, St. John, N. B.; Don Jacinto, Kelly, New-York.

Sld. 1st, bark Crenascencia, (Span.,) Roca, Savannah; schr. Manantico; Randlett, Mobile.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—In port, bark Gulnare, (Br.,) McDonald, from and for Philadelphia, dischg.

SAGUA, Feb. 27.—Arr. brig R. B. Gove, Hodgman, Havre, via St. Thomas; schr. Bessie E. Dickinson, Dickinson, Barbados; Feb. 28, brig John Good, (Br.,) Thomson, Fernandina; schr. Roswell, Hurlburt, Philadelphia.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 1.—Cld. bark Seaward, (Br.,) McGregor, Liverpool.

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 2.—Arr. brig Alexander Williams, (Br.,) St. Thomas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 2.—Sld. Lorton Vale, Kendrick Fish, Sagitta, Annie W. Weston, Arcturus, Captain Beal, William Woodbury, Victoria, Onkel, Jacob Rauers, Norge, and Scotia.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Kalervo, off Deal; Maggie, Capt. Davies, at Queenstown, short of provisions; Bessone.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Texas, Lothair, and H. F. Hussey.

Sld. Louisiana, Walter D. Wallet, Pisarro, Raffaele Liguere, Eliza McLauchlin, Sandusky, Johannes Rod.

Arr. Feb. 24, Alhanza, Columbus; 28th, Valo, Ferreri, John Laughlin, Rudolph.

March 1.—Hermann, Capt. Mann, at Liverpool; Gustav Metzler, Mary S. Gibson, Abbey Holme, Mjolner, Minnie A. Reed, Mary Lowerison, Prosecco.

QUEENSTOWN, March 2.—The National Line steamer The Queen, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Feb. 19, for Liverpool, arr. here at midnight.

MOVILLE, March 2.—The Allan Line steam-ship Austrian, Capt. Ritchie, from Baltimore Feb. 18, via Halifax, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

The Gorham Company,

Silversmiths.

Solid Silver and Gorham Plate.

The prices of our Plated Ware are much lower than previous to Feb. 1, without any reduction in STANDARD EXCELLENCE.

NO. 1 BOND ST.,

And by J. BACHMAN & SONS, No. 3 Maiden lane.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

NEXT SUNDAY'S EDITION

OF

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

ALL THE NEWS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE,

THE HOUSEHOLD,

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE,

MILITARY GOSSIP, AND

LOCAL REPORTS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE TIMES IS THE

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

CRANDALL & CO., (Established 35 years,) Manufacturers of Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, Propellers, Doll Carriages, Boys' Wagons, Hobby-horses, Carts, &c., 569 3d ave. and 281 Greenwich st., New-York. Premium awarded at the Amer. Inst. Fair of 1875 for best goods of this character. Carriages exchanged and repaired.